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THE CONFEDERATE.

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It is very refreshing, amid the din of arms and the conflict of armies, to find a spot occasionally where quiet prevails, and a tranquil mental occupation furnishes food for intellectual enjoyment. Such moments may be found in the chamber of the Supreme Court now in session; and we availed ourselves on yesterday of the good news from Petersburg—when our anxieties were put at rest—to indulge in the agreeable opportunity of listening to a law argument. The questions involved, were—

1st, The authority of the Court to issue a writ of *certiorari* to bring up the proceedings for revisal of an inferior judge.

2d, Whether a writ of error lies in matters on *habeas corpus*.

The issue in this case is the liability of those Principals of substitutes, whose cases, it will be recollected, were settled by His Honor, the Chief Justice, at Salisbury, in the case of Walton; but with reference to which there was an understanding between counsel, which led to the recognizing of the arrested persons to await the action of the Supreme Court.

Messrs. Bragg, Winston and Strong (the District Attorney) represent the Government, and Messrs. Moore and Boyden the parties in custody. With such an array of legal talent, it is well supposed that the subject will be thoroughly elucidated.

Mr. Strong opened the argument on Monday morning. Detained by the necessity of editorial duty, we were not able to hear his argument through. We have heard it spoken of in such terms as we expected. Mr. Strong on a law point always makes an able argument.

We were present to hear Mr. Boyden. In the character of a lawyer, Mr. Boyden appears to advantage. No flight of birds enlists his fancy. No desire of imitation disturbs his natural *pose* and attitude, and no passion or prejudice which mars his efforts as a politician, sways his judgment and lessens his influence. As a lawyer engaged before a high Court, he is a calm, agreeable, but forcible and logical reasoner, a student thoroughly versed in his case, who puts his points with courteous but telling effect. It were insincere to withhold from Mr. Boyden the attributes of a powerful advocate, and the qualities of a strong reasoner before a court in Banc.

In this connection, we may state, Mr. Boyden will certainly vote for Gov. Vance. *His* influence, with that of Gov. Graham, and all the other *leaders* of the Conservative party, will be used against the self-inaugurated pretensions of Mr. Holden, (the only thing about him that will ever be inaugurated, by the by.) It is as impossible for Mr. Boyden to support Mr. Holden, as for water to flow up hill—or whiskey in the hand of an accustomed drinker, to keep from going down his throat.

Mr. Moore continued the argument on Tuesday; and was followed by Mr. Winston, in an elaborate discussion of the whole question. He who would derive pleasure from hearing Mr. Winston, must not *set his hook*, for the fish bite rapidly and are of large size, and any lack of diligence will eventuate in the loss of the fish, with perhaps the hook and pole also; while he who follows this eminent practitioner with a close observation, will be repaid in the acquisition of valuable legal information, drawn from fountain-head, and conveyed in choice and precise language, which the English lawyer studies to employ, and his American brethren do not sufficently attend to. The discussion was briefly continued by Messrs. Bragg, Moore and Boyden. Altogether, it was an agreeable interlude amid the dark scenes now enacting, the attendance upon this discussion before the Supreme court.

The case holds much learning; the two sides having been heretofore contested with great armwth; in one case where Chief Justice Kent an passed elaborate opinion, fetching to his aid the English precedents, and much of his own solid learning; while Spencer, Judge, argued the contrary with the acumen of his profound legal mind.

Again, in the Supreme Court of the United States, Judge Taney elucidated the whole question, and was met by the opinion of Baldwin, in an elaborate, and as Mr. Boyden said, full and able argument, closed up with a recorded protest against the decision of the majority. All this was upon the broad question of the jurisdiction of the Court of Errors to revise in cases of *habeas corpus*. However learned the arguments, the precedent has been established on this point, and we incline to the opinion, that it will be followed.

On the other point, the counsel for the principals encounter a decision of our Supreme Court on the act of Assembly, as to *habeas corpus*, by which it has been held that original jurisdiction has been lodged with that tribunal, or rather that the Supreme court is a court of common law jurisdiction. If this be adhered to, the writ of *certiorari* asked for, will be allowed.

On the whole, however, sympathising with the pets of Mr. Holden and Gov. Vance—the principals of substitutes—we rather think they may have to go. There are to them, however, two sources of consolation:—one that they have missed the forty-odd days of consecutive fighting, and that they will go fresh, when they can relieve the draught upon the weary and exhausted who have borne the heat and burden of the day. And for their further consolation, we tell them, that the nation agrees with every man for a penny a day; and it can lawfully do what it pleases with its own—and if they toil well from the hour when they enter on the work, every one will receive each man his penny.


# WEEKLY CONFEDERATE.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1864. NO. 22.


The Georgia papers are inclined to compliment those of Raleigh, that they are in an interesting situation, with our columns filled from day to-day with the claims of Gov. Vance and the demerits of Mr. Holden. Unfortunately for the respectable appearance of North Carolina, a pretentious politician has "put himself up," in opposition to the almost universal wish, of this State, for Governor, to run against the present incumbent; and this person having a newspaper of his own, and being wholly unconscious of the indelicay and want of taste, of "haranguing for votes" for himself, in his own columns, from week to week fills the State with all the unscrupulous tirades of self-adulation, and abuse of his competitor, which a long practice as a journeyman and foreman in this trade, has made him master of. However, therefore, we disrelish the task, it is imposed on us to controvert these weak, but by no means therefore, harmless pretensions, and warn the people against the arts and character of their owner.

This is the more devolved upon us, by the example of Georgia, who not long since, in the very height of our misfortunes, inflicted upon the nation the first spectacle since the war, of an angry and vindictive political contest—when the columns of her papers scarce varied the song of praise of their favorites, and the howl of discontent at their adversaries, by even an allusion to "the situation."

If *we* are obliged to be saddled with Mr. Holden more than we could wish, and much more than the public find agreeable, we try to find time to chronicle our conflicts and victories, and to publish, for the benefit of interested friends, the casualties and escapes.

Georgia has done more than set the evil example to which we have alluded: she gave in a most extraordinary way, to say the least of it, an impetus to illegitimate movements against the Government, which have had for effect the embarrassment of our progress and the threatening of our success;—and however much hereafter it may be the desire of Governor Brown and Mr. Vice President Stephens to efface from the recollection of living men their association with Mr. Holden, they will never be able to do so;—for to them is due, undeniably, the meagre show of strength which at one time he exhibited. To their skirts he pinned himself, and neither of them will be able to extract the *"peg fastening,"* without "tearing away" a portion of their garments.

It hardly comes with grace, then, from these "eyes" that see not their own "beam," to undertake the pulling out of motes in other eyes. It is comfortable, however, to be able to reflect, (our Georgia cotemporaries to the contrary notwithstanding) that we, who are struggling to maintain and uphold the fair fame and good repute of North Carolina, by averting from her the ineffable disgrace which Mr. Holden's success, with his ascertained disloyalty, would entail on her, are aiding and comforting our soldiers who with greater diligence and more peril are illustrating the patriotism of the State upon the Kennesaw mountain, and upon the plains around Petersburg. We glean occasionally from the Georgia press, how with indomitable courage Coleman fights, and how brilliantly and successfully a North Carolina regiment holds back and repulses an enemy's column; and the Richmond papers bring us tidings from Petersburg, that when "our works were carried and for a moment the fate of Petersburg was apparently sealed, in the very moment, a powful reinforcement arrived and was formed in proper position—a terrible blaze of musketry followed, and then the cheers of a most fortunate and successful charge, which crushed the enemy on the instant, and regained the centre line of works."

These acknowledgements are "interesting," and the more interesting from Georgia, because less obscure than those from Richmond. In these last, we recognize no identification of *whose* line of musketry it was, which "timely blazed;" of *whose* "cheers" rent the air, and *whose* "charge regained the lines," and *unsealed* the fate of Petersburg, and left it still open to the protection of valor and devotion. But we *know*, without the telling, that this master controller of the destiny of Petersburg, "in the very moment," was Major Gen. B. F. Hoke—known about Richmond as "the little Twinkler of Plymouth;"—and more favorably known here as "the military despot."

And we know and feel, that every blow which we strike here against Mr. Holden's pretensions to be Governor of North Carolinia, is a blow for the honor of Hoke and his followers, and for all the noble soldiers of the State who are braving the exigencies of the war. But for this—if this contest in North Carolina were a mere political struggle between two wings of a party which styles itself, modestly, with all the timidity of a first departure from truth—*Conservative*"—which has got into a squabble—we should not ink our hands with the "concern." But the disloyal purpose behind, imposes an obligation on patriotism which we fufill.

We call attention to "Special Order No 28," from Lieut. Gen. Holmes, calling for the Reserved Force in this city to meet for organizing of Companies.

The law of Congress which specifies the liabilities of "Exempts," "Detailed men," &c., for special service, will be found in full in this morning's paper.

### "Come from Bad Stock."

Many persons believe "there is as much in the blood of men as in horses," or other noble stock—that you cannot make a great and good man of one who has sprung from low, depraved parents, any more than a high, mettled charger can be produced out of a mongrel connestoga. We have often thought of this sentiment in connection with Andrew Johnson—the notorious renegade now placed on the ticket with Abe Lincoln, as a candidate for Vice President of the *once* United States.

Andrew Johnson was born and reared in this city—or rather its obscure suburbs—and some of our inhabitants remember him as a low-down blackguard, without character, save for viciousness and depravity. His antecedents, were also of the vilest and most degraded *caste*. So much by way of illustrating our point.

While we recognise to the fullest extent the true republican doctrine which places each and every man on his own merits, we cannot and should not overlook the fundamental laws of humanity impressed by the Creator, under which men resemble their ancestry more or less closely; and in examining the claims of any man to confidence and station, we cannot safely overlook *pedigree*, unless where *performance* has been so varied, and decided, and characteristic, as to leave no room for inquiry. We have seen many instances of what is called men rising by their own talents, or virtues, or merits, to places supposed to be far above their plane of birth; but it will generally be found in these cases, that the men had really the benefits of pedigree, although obscured and dimmed; and they certainly had good mothers, and otherwise inherited good blood.

For a mechanic of any kind to attain fairly and honorably to a position ordinarily assigned to professionally trained aspirants, is proof of his merits, and of the sound policy of the system which looks to merits; but we have been often deceived or beguiled by plausible appeals, and by false suppositions, that it was something ennobling to place a man apparently *above* a mechanical position. It has been boasted, for instance, in behalf of this renegade and political vagabond, Andrew Johnson, that he was a *tailor*. He never was reputable or trustworthy as a tailor, or in any other craft—he always disgraced the trade. He was a vagabond and thief when a boy—and in manhood has been a swaggering, profaen swearer, and publicly and privately a lying adventurer, mighty in promises which he never performed. Truly in his case it may be said—"*Worth* makes the MAN—*Want of it* the fellow."

"We now tell President Davis, that our people are indifferent to his threats and his blandishments."

Such is the language addressed in the last *Standard* by *Mr. Holden* to President Davis—Mr. Holden assuming to champion the people of North Carolina in this declaration. We note the above to state that indifferent as Mr. Holden is to the *blandishments* of President Davis, and as are his friends, it is scarce two weeks since the Rev. Mr. Bragg, a preacher of this place, and a strong friend of Mr. Holden, was an applicant for one of the President's "blandishments," in the shape of the Chaplaincy to one of the Hospitals in this place. And this *application was in the hand writing of Mr. Holden*, though not signed with his recommendation. "Great God, can this be so." "*It is even so*," that Mr. Holden would have his friend seek office under Mr. Davis, and that he, Mr. Holden, would *write*, but wouldn't *sign* his application.

The object was to instal the Rev. Mr. Bragg among the soldiers. We say no more of this at present, except to call attention to the "indifference to blandishments."

Ere long this application of Mr. Bragg, and Mr. Holden's connection with it, may assume more importance.

Don't listen to Madam Rumor. Her stories are seldom if ever founded on fact. She is particularly loquacious when the telegraph lines are down, as they were last Sunday, and when the mail fails, as it did this morning.—*Exchange.*

And *we* would especially warn the people from the country not to believe the stories they hear when they come to town, of disasters to our arms which are put in circulation by the *Holdenites* of this community. We had no papers from Richmond or Petersburg on Saturday last, and but little information of operations by telegraph—which furnished opportunity for concocting the grossest falsehoods. Several countrymen told us that they had been told "at the Court house," that Petersburg had certainly been captured by the yankees. And on various occasions we have heard of similar discouraging falsehoods being put out for circulation in the country. We warn the people not to believe any discouraging report they hear, coming from any of Mr. Holden's friends. Our armies are successful every where, and Petersburg and Richmond are ours, and will be to the end of the war.

IMPORTANT SALE.—We invite attention to the list of property advertised for sale on next Tuesday, by Messrs. Morehead & Sterling.—A rare chance is here offered those wishing to buy furniture, musical instruments, philosophical apparatus, &c.

### Caught in a Trap.

It will be remembered by our readers, for most of them have a bitter and costly experience of the fact, that immediately upon the passage of the currency Bill in February last, the dealers in commodities, of every description, thoughout the country, almost without exception, immediately advanced their prices thirty-three and one-third per cent, for the purpose, as they said, of protecting themselves against loss in the depreciation of the government issues, which by the law was to take place on the 1st of April. Every sensible man, of course, understood that this was a mere pretext of the dealers to swell their profits, without regard to the condition of the country or the necessities of the people.—Their grasping avarice and unworthy greed for gain resulted in the loss of millions of dollars to people who were but poorly able to bear it, by the premature depreciation of the currency.

It is a notorious fact, too, that the men who thus ran up their prices one third, and often more, to cover the prospective reduction in the value of the currency, refused, we believe without exception, to make any concessions in prices in sales for the new currency when it made its appearance. The hypocrisy of their professions, and the iniquity of their practices was thus fully exposed. They were convicted of speculating upon the wants and necessities of their neighbors by their own conflicting declarations.

But when they adopted and practiced this unpatriotic and nefarious policy, they little thought that the strong and searching arm of the law would be thrust into their pockets and compel them to disgorge their ill gotten gains—acquired in spite of the clamors and protests of their consciences, if they had any, and certainly in the face of universal public contempt and reprobation. They however deceived themselves, and will now be compelled to hand over these extra profits to the public treasury.

Truly are they caught in a trap; and in their sorrow and afflictions they need not look for sympathy from the public whom they have plundered, for they will not get it. The country will rejoice with exceeding great joy that judgment as righteous as it is inexorable has overtaken them in their sins.

They cannot escape the payment of the tax without bringing perjury upon their guilty souls, and that will consign them to a destiny which will put them out of the path of all honest people throughout the rolling periods of an endless eternity.

The amendment to the act of February 17th imposes the additional tax of thirty per cent. upon articles enumerated in the two first paragraphs of sections four of the present law. The following are the paragraphs referred to:—

1. On all profits made by buying and selling spirituous liquors, flour, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, molasses or syrup, salt, bacon, pork, hogs, beef or beef cattle, sheep, oats, hay, fodder, raw hides, leather, horses, mules, boots, shoes, cotton yarns, wool, woolen, cotton or mixed cloths, hats, wagons, harness, coal, iron, steel or nails, at any time between the 1st of Jannary, 1863, ten per cent: in addition to the tax on such profits as income under the "act to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April 24th, 1864.

11. On all profits made by buying or selling money, gold, silver, foreign exchange, stocks, notes, debts, or obligations of any kind, and any merchandise, property or effects of any kind, not enumerated in the preceding paragraph, between the times named therein, ten per cent, in addition to the tax on such profits as income, under the act aforesaid.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—A change of schedule takes place on the N. C. Railroad to-day, by which the mail will arrive here from the East at 1:10 A. M., and leave for the West at 1:40 A. M., and arrive from Charlotte at 10:00 A. M. The accommodation train will arrive from Goldsboro' at 2:30 P. M., and leave for Charlotte at 2:55 P. M., and from Charlotte at 10:00 P. M., and leave for Goldsboro at 10:30 P. M.

No change has been announced on the R. & G. Railroad.

Hon. Andrew Ewing, formerly of Nashville, Tenn., died at Atlanta on Friday last. He held the rank of Colonel in the Confederate service at the time of his death He formerly represented the Nashville District in Congress, and was well known in Tennessee, and throughout the country, as a lawyer of eminence and an orator and statesman of extended reputation.

SUPREME COURT.—Opinions have been delivered in this Tribunal as follows:

BY PEARSON, C. J.—In State *v.* Norton, from Richmond; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. In State *v.* Lewis, from Rockingham; judgment reversed, and *venire do novo*. In Watson *v.* Bledsoe; judgment affirmed.

BY BATTLE, J.—In Blake *v.* Page, from Wake; order reversed. In State *v.* Morgan, from Brunswick; no error. In Burgwyn *v.* Lockhart, from Northampton; order reversed and cause remanded

By MANLY, J.—In State *v.* McDaniel, from Montgomery; no error. In State *v.* Johnson, from New Hanover; no error. In State *v.* Harwood, from Johnston; no error.

### The Chicago Times and Old Abe.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, at Washington, says, "Mr. Lincoln has done much in three years to develope his real character. By the end of another year the development will be perfect. For a person in such a station to be a smutty joker, is bad enough. To be a hypocrite in the sphere that he occupies, is still worse. He will sit down on the 4th of April and write a letter to a gentleman in Kentucky, in which, with shocking blasphemy, he attributes to God the crimes for which he and his abettors are responsible, and dares to attribute to the Almighty the great wrong that he has done to the black race in forcibly depriving them of their comfortable homes and kind masters: and then, rising from the task with one of his hideous smutty jokes, he sets to work with Stanton to plan his campaign in North Carolina. As he has penned it so it has resulted. The successful defense of Plymouth would have enabled Burnside's corps to have landed there. The march of the united columns of Burnside, Peck, Wessels, and Baldy Smith towards Richmond would have enabled Grant to move the Army of the Potomac also towards the rebel capital, and, between the two great armies, Richmond might have fallen.

So it would seem, the taking of Plymouth by Gen. Hoke, was no small affair, after all. Indeed, it would seem that it baffled the grand scheme and prorerramme of Lincoln—prevented Burnside's landing they with his thousands of negro troops—saved Richmond from the movement upon it from this point—and saved North Carolina from unimagimable horrors. Let us hear no more from the "Metropolitan" press, of the insignificant affair of Plymouth.

The ridiculous game of brag and misrepresentation that Mr. Holden, his organ, and friends have resorted to, affords the clearest evidence that they consider his chance of election a *desperate* one, and that his cause can only be temporarily bolstered up by deceiving the people with an impression of his strength. When they so far depart from truth as to claim that "Wake, Johnston, Granville, Chatham, Harnett, Cumberland, and other neighboring counties, will all go for Mr. Holden by large majorities"—and that those who support Gov. Vance here, "have abandoned all hope of his election"—even the Holden men themselves must feel and know that such assertions are but the reckless brags of desperate gamesters, who have played ther last card, and have to resort to deception and fraud. They themselves know it to be untrue. On the contrary, there is not a county named in the above list that we believe will give a majority for Mr. Holden; and there is not a Vance man any where who does not feel perfectly confident of his election. And the first Thursday in August will show that this confidence is not misplaced.

The annual Council of the church in North Carolina, adjourned from Wiliamsboro to Raleigh to meet on the 22d instant, assembled in this city at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. On being called to order by the Bishop, about thirty of the clergymen answered to their names and a number of Lay delegates. On it being ascertained that a quorum of both orders were present, a recess was taken for Divine service. Morning Prayer was offered by the Rev'd Messrs. Huske and Hunter, and the Ante-Communion service was said by the Bishop. The council sermon was preached by the Rev. J. B. Cheshire D, D.

The Communion Service was performed by the Bishop, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Mason, in which a large number participated, in addition to the clergy and lay delegates present; after which the regular business of the Council was resumed.

For the Confederate.

### LIST OF CASUALTIES

In the 27th N. C. Troops, Cooke's brigade, Heth's division, army Northern Virginia, Lieut. Col. G. F. Whitfield commanding, since June 1st, 1864.

Field and Staff—Killed, none. Wounded, Lieut Col G F Whitfield severely in head.

Co A—Killed, private Wm Faircloth.—Wounded, corpl Dees severely in leg, corpl Piner in head mortally, privates S M Grice dangerously in thigh, W E Davis in head.

Co B—Killed, lieut C Campbell and private Wm Hunt. Wounded, 1st sergt Wm Paisley in breast, privates Burnside head, H Gobles thigh, R F Hampton in thigh and arm, D Coletrain in heel.

Co C—Killed, sergt Bell. Wounded, H Holmes in head mortally, sergt S Wooten in finger, corpl Outlaw in arm severe, J Braxton in arm severe, P Radford in arm severe, Jordan Potter in arm severe.

Co E—Killed, privates B Buck and C Lathinghouse. Wounded, James Brewer in head severe.

Co F—Killed. Geo Small. Wounded, N Hatley arm broken.

Co K—Killed, A Norwood. Wounded, W P Clark in arm severe, N H Nunn in neck severe, Q G Straxhorn in shoulder severe, Jas Hughes in abdomen severe, N Hedgpeth in abdomen, severe, Thos Simms in side dangerously.

Co H—Killed, J Matthews. Wounded, sergt P Moore in shoulder severe, sergt Fleming thigh broken, private W L Cherry in leg severe.

Co I—Wounded, lieut K R Jones in thigh severe, private Geo W Ward arm.

Co K—Wounded, corpl Edmundson in foot, private J Taylor leg amputated, W Gurley in breast severe, G Allen in leg, copl Newsom in head, James Combs in arm, John Smith in arm, J F Smith in hip severe.

Recapitulation—Killed, officers 1; enlisted men 8; wounded, officers 2; enlisted men 36.

W. A. KNIGHT, Adgt 27th N C T.


THE CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done anywhere in the Southern Confederacy.


The Raleigh *Confederate* says, that it was arranged that Gen. Polk's remains were to pass through Atlanta on the 15th and be carried to Augusta and from thence to Raleigh for interment, and that a committee of prominent citizens of Raleigh was arranged to meet the body at Raleigh, &c.—*State Journal.*

Our cotemporary is mistaken. The articel in question was copied from the Atlanta *Intelligencer* and credited to that paper at the beginning of the piece.

GEN. POLK.—In the pockets of Gen. Polk were found, in that of the left side, his book of Common Prayer for the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in the right pocket, four copies of the Rev. Dr. Quintard's little work, entitled "Balm for the Weary and the Wounded." Upon the fly leaves of each of these little volumes, indicating for whom they were intended, was inscribed the names of Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, Lieutenant Gen. Hardee and Lieut. Gen. Hood, with the compliments of Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk, June 12th, 1864. Within the fourth volume was inscribed his own name.—All were saturated with the blood which flowed from the wound.

PRISONERS OF WAR NORTH AND SOUTH.—It is a question now, not easily decided, which of the sections at war holds the greatest number of prisoners. Grant has given us not a few in the East, while Banks and Steele in the Trans-Mississippi have added many thousands. The latest reports from the prison posts give the following exhibit of prisoners actually held in the Confederacy, viz:—at Andersonsville, Georgia, 25,000; at Macon, 1200 officers; Lynchburg 1,500; at Danville, 1,000; at Richmond, 1,000; at other points east of the Mississippi, 1,000; in the Trans-Mississippi, 8,000. This gives about 38,000 prisoners of war. The enemy do not actually hold over 25,000 of our soldiers, though when those paroled and sent southward come to be counted it will approximate near 30,000. So far the war ledger balances on the Confederate side, and the scale of numbers has turned in our favor.—*Richmond Examiner.*

CAPTAIN FRANK N. ROBERTS KILLED.—A private dispatch received here yesterday brought the melancholy news that our townsman Capt. Roberts had been instantly killed in battle on Saturday afternoon. He leaves a family and many warm friends. He had been in the army since the beginning of the war, having been an officer of the Lafayette Company in the Bethel Regiment. After the expiration of the term of service of that Reg't he raised a Company in the 56th. The entire community deplores the loss of a kind hearted and enterprising citizen.—*Fay. Observer.*

We have heard with deep sorrow of the death of Edgar Purefy, son of Rev. Jas. Purefy of Wake Forest College. He had been for a considerable time in hospital here from sickness, and had rejoined his Battery (Cummings,) but a short time. He was killed on Saturday, in the battles around Petersburg. We have heard no further particulars. He was a most excellent young man, and most deeply do we sympathise with his afflicted family in this sore bereavement.

FROM LEXINGTON—ATROCIOUS VANDALISM. Authentic advices from Lexington state that every building connected with the Virginia Military Institute was burned, except the house occupied by the family of General Smith, the Superintendent. This was spared on account of the illness of a daughter of Gen. Smith.

Lexington contains a college which was endowed by Gen. Washington, and bears his name. Prominent in the Campus was a fine statue of the noble patron, erected as a memorial of his munificence, and of the gratitude of the friends of the college. This statue of Washington, thus erected and thus consecrated, the Yankees have sacrilegiously stolen and hauled away! They loaded it up in their wagons, and sent it off to Beverly. General Hunter has made his name immortal!

Nor is this all. Lexington is the home of Ex-Gov. Letcher. There, in a house modest in pretension, but commodious and comfortable, he dwelt with his family. It is now *in ashes*; with all its effects, it has been destroyed, by Hunter and his vandals

[*Richmond Sentinel.*

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—A few days since some twenty odd prisoners, among them some desperate characters, were started from here in charge of Lieut. Culbertson, and a small guard composed of boys from 17 to 18 years of age, members of the Reserve Corps. When about two miles beyond the top of the Blue Ridge, the prisoners suddenly, and in accordance with a pre-concerted arrangement, turned upon the guard. A desperate hand-to-hand fight ensued. The guard being simultaneously seized each one by a prisoner, could not use their guns, except by clubbing them. One of the guard, named Bledsoe, was killed, and one prisoner, name not recollected. Lieut. Culbertson was severly wounded in the head. He is now in the Hospital at this place. Several others, guards and prisoners, were injured more or less severely. The prisoners succeeded in getting away, and in carrying off with them most of the guns of the guard. Five of the prisoners refused to have anything to do with the affair, and voluntarily returned with the Lieutenant. For their good behavior they certainly deserve some favor. The guard, tho' only boys, are said to have fought like tigers, and only yielded when overpowered by numbers and brute force.—*Asheville News.*

NOMINATED.—At a meeting of the voters of the 50th or Western District of North Carolina belonging to the 25th Regiment, N. C. Troops, held on the Chickahominy on the 6th instant, Lieut. Col. S. C. Bryson was unanimously nominated to represent the District in the next General Assembly.

One of the resolutions adopted is as follows and meets our hearty concurrence from our knowledge of the man:

*Resolved*, That in Lieut. Col Samuel C Bryson, of the 25th N. C Regiment, we find such a man; and that we cannot withhold an expression of our entire respect and regard for one whose gallantry and courage has so signally been displayed on so many battle fields, and whose heroism has often been witnessed in "times that tried men's souls."

# THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29 1864.


### Secret Combinations

We are more satisfied of the existence of a mischievous and criminal organization in our midst, than when we alluded to the subject a few days since. One of our contemporaries suggests that we ought to publish the names. We do not concur with that journal. When we communicate to the public facts which have been furnished to us, and thus warn and put the public on its guard, we have done the duty of a good citizen; and then it belongs to the authorities who have the maintenance of the law in their hands, to do the rest. We now repeat, that others, besides ourself, some of the most prominent men in the State, are satisfied of the existence of a secret organization in the State. The eye of the Government is upon it, and we are led to expect that its arm can and will reach it. In this county, one of its leaders was lately an applicant for office. In Cary District, there is an initiator, a justice of the peace, who is well known. The man in Chatham who applied to a young Physician to communicate to him the mode of obtaining yankee protection, is also well known.

When we publish these facts, Mr. Holden enquires—"Have you turned common informer?" Still hoping that Mr. Holden may be capable of a frank response, we ask him if facts touching the safety of society, relating to the commission of secret crime, are furnished to the head of a public press, whether it is not the duty of the recipient to communicate the knowledge to the legal authorities, and publicly to put the people on their guard? We would like to have Mr. Holden's reply.

We well know what all good citizens will say, and we feel conscious in this matter of desiring only to discharge a public duty, and rather to save than to prosecute any citizen—but to break up a dangerous and criminal combination. And now again, we warn those of our fellow-citizens who under any alarm for their persons or property, or from any undue influence, or by any misconception, have gone into this combination, to come out and expose it. Such is their safety—such is their duty. The oath which they have taken, carries no binding effect. It was imposed without authority and was criminal because immoral in itself, and treasonable if it reaches to the objects which we suppose; and no one need fear the penalty. If any one in the execution of this penalty were to "shoot another through the head," and kill him, that one would be a felon and murderer, and upon conviction would be executed by hanging.—There is, therefore, every obligation upon honest men who know anything about this organization, to expose it; that if guilty it may be broken up; if innocent it may be purged of suspicion.

In this connection we notice a remark or two about us in the last *Standard*. Whatever we did in connection with the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, we have avowed and stand to. We have no apprehension of being "scorned by freemen while we live," for we are in the daily receipt of flattering testimonials from the very best of men and women in the State, conveying sentiments of esteem for us personally, and expressing satisfaction with our editorial course; for the reason that though we have to deal with Mr. Holden, we avoid abuse of him, and only comment on such matters as are open to the public. Nor are we solicitous about our *memory when we are dead*. We are sure of one thing—if common justice is done us, we shall be held as one who loved his country, who never deserted her cause, and who pronounced in proper terms on those who did counsel or encourage desertion.

On the other hand, men who imagine scorn for others, sometimes fail to preceive their own true estimate, and vainly fancy that the adulation of a few, and they not of the better sort, is the esteem of society.—These men run no risk of having a "memory excerated after death"—for they are forgotten and leave no memory at all.

### The Hampton Certificate.

The question of veracity, in the matter of the foregoing certificate, as also the question of Mr. Holden's purposes in the call of a Convention, have been settled, in the popular judgment, against Mr. Holden. Both Mr. Hampton and Mr. Horton are respectable men, and they prove the fact positively. We have heard, however, that Gov. Vance has since referred for confirmation to Mr. Walser of Davidson, and Mr. Sherwood of Guilford. If so, it must be done by authority of these gentlemen. A correspondent in the *Confederate* of yesterday, from Granville, refers to W. H. Smith, sheriff of Person, as having heard a similar declaration from Mr. Holden in January or February last. It has also been currently reported here, that Mr. Holden held a similar conversation with Capt. John Berry of Orange. Hearing this, and anxious to reach the truth, we addressed a note to Capt. Berry—and as we should have used his reply, if it had been unfavorable to Mr. Holden, we feel bound to give him the benefit of Capt. Berry's statement; which is in these words: "The certificates you allude to, of Messrs. Hampton and others, I have never seen; but if I am correctly informed of their contents, Mr. Holden has made no such disclosures to me, as are indicated in the certificates.

We are in receipt of a letter enclosing $12, written by "Wm. R. D. Lindsay, P. M.", instructing us to send the Daily *Confederate* to Dr. P. A. Hay. The Post date is "Madis Post office, N. C."; but as there is no such P. O. in the State, as we are informed at the P. O. in this city, the writer will oblige us by giving the P. O. address more distinctly.

### Public Sentiment.

Extract of a letter from Johnston county:

"Enclosed find $16, for the renewal of my subscription to the Daily *Confederate*, which is at all times a welcome visiter. I can as well do without my meals, as the Confederate, so long as you continue to expose the tricks of Holden, the enemy of his country. I can assure you that Holden stock is greatly depreciating in this county. Vance will carry the county by a considerable majority.—Many that were at first for Holden, have changed, and are going to vote for Vance."

Extract of a letter from Surry county:

"At one time, I thought Holden would get a very respectable vote in this county, if not a majority. But public sentiment has very much changed since Holden's Convention policy has leaked out. Every body believes the certificates of Mr. Hampton, Mr. Horton and others, and some of Holden's once warmest friends, who I have reason to belive were themselves privy to his designs, express their greatest astonishment at his *denying* the charge; and say they are done with him.—Vance will carry the county by a decided majority. The people are not pleased with the course of the Legislature keeping militia officers, justices of the peace, constables, &c., out of the army, when there is no more use for them at home than there was for their own sons, brothers, &c., who have been required to go."

A letter from Cumberland county, says:—"I believe all our county candidates are Vance men. A Holdenite would not "black the board" in Cumberland.

A gentleman well informed as to public sentiment in Chatham county, writes:

"To say that Holden has *no* friends here, would be going too far. There are, I am sorry to say, a good many of his stripe; but nothing like a majority. I suppose about one-third of the voters would cast their ballots for Holden if the election were to-morrow. Six weeks ago he would have carried the county. But the people are becoming convinced, and are leaving him and his dangerous propositions; and by the time the county canvass is over, he will not have, in my opinion, five hundred who will vote for him. As Holden is wont to say—"Mark my prediction."

### The Raiders in Eastern North Carolina.

Our Kinston Correspondent, who is ever prompt to keep us advised of movements in that section, informs us that on the night of the 1st, that town was aroused about midnight by the arrival of a courier at Headquarters, representing that the enemy were advancing in force on the Dover road, and had driven in our pickets as far as Wise's Fork, some six or eight miles from Kinston, and that heavy skirmishing was going on between the two forces. Col. Folk, of the 6th N. C. cavalry, commander of the post, immediately repaired to the front and took his position to reconnoitre, in advance of the skirmishers, along with his Adjutant, Lt. Rich'd. Blackwell. The horses of both these officers have returned without their riders, and it is feared they have fallen into the hands of the yankees, either killed or captured.

In the skirmish, Lt. Kilpatrick, of the 6th N. C cavalry, is said to have been killed, and private Kilpatrick wounded in the lip. One company of the 6th N. C. cavalry, numbering 60 men, are said to be cut off on the lower Trent road; but it is believed the most, if not all of them, will make their escape—fifteen have already come in. The enemy's strength is variously estimated, but it was evidently very small, and was designed only as a reconnoitering and thieving expedition.

It was also reported that a heavy column of the enemy was advancing on the north side of the Neuse. Another report was that they were in force in Onslow moving towards the Wilmington Railroad at Magnolia. And still another report is that a force was in the neighborhood of Greenville in Pitt county. Steps of course were promptly taken to look after them. We have plenty of force to attend to all the yankees in Newbern and Beaufort, if they do not allow themselves to be caught napping. The whole yankee force below does not exceed two thousand; and these movements are predatory parties to rob, reconnoitre our positions, &c. Besides Lieut. Kilpatrick killed, mentioned above, we hear also of Lieut. Dehart and private Phillips of Folk's cavalry.

A correspondent at Kinston, writes us as follows: "The secret oath-bound organization mentioned in the *Confederate* a few days ago, the object of which is to destroy the Confederate Government, is in full blast in this town. I am informed that a Convention of these tories, representing several counties in this section of the State, was held in Goldsboro' on Monday and Tuesday last. This county was represented, it is said, by four delegates, who are well known in this community as desperate political characters."

MAJOR GEN. BUSHROD JOHNSON.—The friends of this admirable officer, says the Columbia South Carolinian, will be pleased to learn that he has been promoted for his gallantry from a Brigidier General to his present rank. No soldier has fought harder during the war—none has won prouder distinction on the field—and when the narratives of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Chickamauga, Knoxville, and more latterly, of the South Side, are written, the part which he has played therein will be among the brightest annals of our struggle.

TRAITORS.—It is said that the parties detected in Augusta in communicating with the enemy, are females. They should be imprisoned forthwith and kept in confinement till the close of the war. They are probably high in social position, but we hope the authorities have the nerve to do their duty.

If anything were wanting to make all our people let go forever any remnant or trace of thought, that there may come a day of re-association with the yankee nation, this thing named stands up in gigantic proportions, the brutal, ferocious, worse than beastly outrages which both leaders and followers among the enemy practice and boast of.—Wherever they now advance, ruin, desolation, the destruction of property, private and public, track their way. They pause not to ask the he, or she whom they propose to rob, and in many cases outrage and murder, is a combatant, or the wife, or daughter, or sister of one. Nor yet even do they stop to ask, if by any possibility these may be Union sympathizers. Alas, for such misguided wretches, who have lost the sympathy of their own people, they have acquired nothing by the sacrifice. The raiding or invading enemy brings no supply train, and he must live upon the land: the food of each and all is ferreted out to the last morsel, and taken, stolen, without stint of conscience, and devoured without stint of appetite. Public buildings and private dwellings, school houses, and churches, and farm houses are given to the flames; while the thieving villains stuff and parfait with their ill gotten gains. Among other instances, no worse nor any better, are two which fall under our observation, and come to us with such authority as makes their truth unquestionable, one of which involves a "ruffian who calls himself Gen. Warren."

A poor lady, a Mrs. Corry, resided near Bethesda church. Of course she was visited, and her house was stripped of everything she had. Not so much as a meal's victuals were left to keep life in her body: and she had two sick children. The poor lone, desolate, plundered woman, in behalf of those little suffering children, besought permission from this so-called General Warren, to buy a few of the stores, her own property, of which she had been robbed: and as though he was the retired shoddy of a sold-out establishment, plethoric with wealth, he replied—"we keep nothing for sale." Then, said the half frantic woman (as the Richmond *Examiner* repeats it) "I will beg. Give me, for God's sake, a meal of meat for my sick children." This was a Southern, a Virginia matron, who had lived in comfort on her own property; and it was for the small pittance of this single meal, from her own stores, that she was imploring, for an object that might well have moved to pity a devil in hell. We confess our hair rises to end as we record the answer that issued from the lips of this heartless villian. "*Madam, we read that during the siege of Jerusalem, women were reduced to eat their children.*" He had studied the question—had read the history of like events, and foreseeing that in the course of his military career he might find some weak mother, far enough from succor, and sufficiently in his power, to enable him to bring to bear the acquisitions of his intellectual labors, lo!—with what studied, calm, complacent demeanor he uttered the passage from history—"women were reduced to eat their children."

The picture is an impressive one—the lordly General and his suppliant. It commends itself to every man with a whose bosom lives a spark of courage or humanity—who is not prepared to be a dog—who is not already meaner than a dog.

Another instance is that of an interview between a Virginia mother and Grant. This one was the mother of Confederate sons; and having fallen within the yankee lines, she sought and obtained an interview with Gen. Grant, and asked for a passport to enable her to get to Richmond, with her friends. "You are better where you are. When I enter Richmond, women's persons will not be safe."

These scenes are verified. They are true—saith the *Examiner*. This last was addressed by the commanding General of the yankee army—*Grant*—and thus we are assured that when he enters Richmond, all the acts foreshadowed in the nefarious programme of Dahlgren, are to be performed. Rapine, lust, slaughter, conflagration are to be let loose like unleashed hell-hounds, to rage and riot—when "woman's persons will not be safe."

It is well for us to ponder on these things. There is yet among some, a delusive hope, reaching back by a feint, brittle hold on some possible restoration of union with our enemies. These are not they who utter their thoughts, but keep them locked in, committing treason upon their own hearts.

There are yet others—some base, craven, cowards, afraid to look the coming future in the face; others, ambitious demagogues, who would barter soul, country, family—*all*—for aggrandisement, and hope to save it by sacrificing to the foe.

And yet others—arrant sympathizers with our invaders—who have never felt a loyal pulsation towards our Government; who hope disaster may enable the enemy to reach and shake hands with them.

All these classes are to be found in that family of Rahab the Harlot, of which we spoke a few days since, and about which we have every reason to believe the Government will take speedy action. They are they who would have shown out the "scarlet thread, or raised a brother's cry of distress." Depraved and wicked traitors, and most deceived and deluded people are they. It is notorious, and it is to the credit of the yankee who is entitling himself to but little, that he contemns and despises the betrayer, and the spy, and the pilot. He avails himself of his base instrumentality, but loathes and hates the tool; and when his service is at an end, he never fails to receive a more bitter and more destructive punishment. Of this class, very few, only such as Andrew Johnson, Brownlow, and those who are still needed, are permitted to eke out the enjoyment of the price for which their sale was effected.

These horrid cruelties; the known faithlessness of the race from whom we have separated, should warn all our people to loosen from all thought of everything, but the working out of our complete and perpetual separation and independence.

When we undertook the chief editorial management of the *Confederate*, the public mind was in a state of anxiety and alarm. A series of peace meetings, running through a portion of the past summer, had wrought a most injurious influence on the public mind—misleading the people from a reliance upon the Government which is and can be the only resort for peace, on any right or safe terms, or indeed on any terms at all—and causing them to look to some undefined and illegitimate source for effecting this object. Men sprung up every where, politicians and demagogues, whose hands with a musket in them would have done more to accomplish a peace than their heads are ever likely to—and these men for the mere sake of party, and personal advantage, gulled and deluded the people with the idea that the war could be brought to a close by some action which they described under the figure of "holding the olive branch;" but not one of them let go an idea at all practicable; not one did say, or have yet said *how*—by what means—in what manner, or through what probable or possible instrumentality—the enemy could be approached, or terms offered, or negotiations obtained.

These men charged, at the same time, that the Government had done nothing, attempted nothing, to procure peace; and some of them went so far as to declare that the President of the Confederacy did not desire peace, but a prolongation of the war; and the most bitter invective, abuse and villification were heaped on our Government and its representatives, while scarce a reproach was uttered against the enemy. In the meantime, the advocates of the cause reminded the people of the utter impracticability of any such illegal, unwise and ill-timed movements. It was shown how that the President had availed himself of three seeming opportunities for the offering of negotiations, and all had been rejected with contumely and insult. It was also shown how that Congress, at every session, and the President in every message, had indicated an earnest desire for peace; and how that Lincoln, his Congress, his press, his political conventions, and the whole north, except a very small minority, wholly powerless to perform a political act, had declared, and continued to declare, that there should be no peace, except upon our submission; and were still proceeding to levy armies to devastate our territory are were still legislating to confiscate our property and attack our liberties and lives.

And thus matters stood when the new Congress met. And now where is the peace that was promised? We ask the people of Johnston county, where is the peace that Dr. Leach told them last fall would be forthcoming—which they were to *find at the spring when they went for water*, if only he were elected? He was elected, and others like him—not quite so much so as he, but of the same *stripe*—and what has he—what have they done, to get peace—to promote peace—to advance it an iota? Why nothing. Dr. Leach introduced a string of resolutions, that were promptly tabled, which were regarded as ridiculous and absurd, by the wisdom and character of the house; and were put aside—some of the members voting against laying on the table, only out of a decent regard for the feelings of the mover, who, in spite of all his nonsense, and we fear a good deal of demagogueism and much disloyalty, is entitled to more respect than others of his kidney; for he has the dogged pluck to back his opinions, which is a quality to be respected.

And there this peace humbug ended out of North Carolina. A manifesto, proper in its terms, dignified in its tone, and embodying true peace ideas, was introduced, and passed in secret session. It is said Dr. Leach voted against it—but this is not important. It passed, and the enemy have again been told that we are ready, willing, anxious for peace—eager to negotiate—and only wait the moment when they will hold out the least prospect that an offer would be accepted.

Since the passage of this manifesto, two political conventions have met in the North, to nominate candidates for the Presidency.—One has nominated John C. Fremont; the other Abe Lincoln. Both have announced the determination to prosecute this war until the Federal Government exercises its rule over the whole South. Yet, in face of all this, the pitiful, shameful, injurious cry of peace, is put up from week to week in this town, by two papers—the cry however it is believed of one voice—to the disgust of the patriotism and intelligence of the Confederacy, and the contempt of the yankees. From day to day the people continue to be surfeited with this sort of stuff:—"Mr. Holden is the only peace candidate." Yet the "peace candidate"—this "self-nominated" on the "shortest road to peace," won't condescend to accept an invitation to go out and tell the people *how he will get peace* for them. But when he is invited, and the people want to know what plan he proposes to secure peace, oh, no, says he, I can't come. Be quiet—you will become excited—you must not be "harangued for votes." Fortunately for the people, one of his plans has been thoroughly exposed—his Convention scheme, to go out of the Confederacy. Had this succeeded, the State now would have been in the agonies of a double war.

From this, Mr. Holden has been saved. He ought to be grateful.

### The Last Governor's Election.

In his last issue, Mr. Holden says: "Two years ago, this week Col. McRae delivered a violent harangue to his regiment against Gov. Vance."

We might apply to this statement the same force of contradiction that the *negative* does to Mr. Holden's charge against it of being bought; but we are not so disposed. When the day comes for a personal reckoning between Mr. Holden and Col. McRae, the public will not be troubled with the controversy.

But Mr. Holden is wholly mistaken. Col. McRae made no harangue of any sort against Gov. Vance; nor did he ever make a political speech in his regiment; nor did he ever state to a half dozen privates in his command how he was going to vote. The vote of his regiment was wholly uninfluenced by Col. McRae. Nor did he ever have a punishment inflicted on his men calculated to humble or degrade them. There were one or two Irishmen in his regiment who were good, brave soldiers but they would get drunk sometimes, and were obstreperous. They were sometimes *bucked*; but they were generally turned over for treatment to their captains. If Mr. Holden had been in Col. McRae's command, it is not improbable that he would have been obliged to *buck him* frequently; but he would have done so with reluctance, for the good of the regiment. Wherever Mr. Holden finds a private soldier, of the old Fifth, he will find a friend to Col. McRae,—and he would not exchange the kindly regards that his soldiers have for him, for any office that North Carolina could bestow—"ambitious" as Mr. Holden considers him.

### Personalities.

We know it is very hard for any one with the instincts of a gentleman, to bear a personal insult; and we know on the other hand how much of license the public expects to be allowed to a press. All criticisms of a public man, conveyed in decorous language, about his conduct, in reference to public affairs, is fair matter of discussion. When the discussion goes beyond this, and epithets are applied personally offensive in their nature, the legitimacy of discussion is broken; or when even in a public matter, a man's integrity as a fiscal agent, or his courage as an officer in military service, is questioned other than by a duly constituted tribunal, it is at the hazard of the party calling this in question, and he ought to hold himself answerable. If he does, then the party assailed has choice of remedies. But if an Editor offers this kind of personal injury, and from conscientous scruple or other cause will refuse personal satisfaction; and so offers his insult that legal redress may not be obtained, or if obtained would not be compensatory; then there is but one other step. In such case, a citizen loving the law, and anxious to avoid its violation, will forbear as long as possible. He will note the public sentiment, and defer to it; and will only act when character and outraged feeling compel it. Thus acting, he will make a successful appeal to the public, that the consequences are not with him; and when the peace of society is necessarily broken, he will not be to blame.

### Another Proposition.

Mr. Holden has been speaking lately of our "love of money"—that we have been "bought," and "have a master." Now we do not "pretend" to a love of the dear people. It is not our vocation to *pretend*; but we (the senior) desire to test this money question.

We propose that Mr. Holden shall have, with two others whom we shall name, the opportunity of a full investigation of all we have received, or are to receive, from the State, by our late business in Europe; and whatever the same is found to be, (except that for which we show a voucher as an article of necessaries purchased for our family,) we propose to give it to Trustees for the benefit of mutilated soldiers of North Carolina—provided Mr. Holden will give a like sum—dollar for dollar.

If this proposition is accepted, the investment can be made in a week.

THE SIX PER CENT BONDS.—The long advertised sale of Six Per Cent. Bonds, from taxable and the coupons receivable in pay of export and import duties, took place at Colmbia, S. C., on Tuesday last. Only $665,000 of the bonds were sold—at prices ranging from 150 to 185. The drawback to the sale was the want of money. If the debts due to the public had been paid previous to the sale, or the conditions thereof had allowed orders to be drawn on the Treasury Department by those to whom the Government was indebted, the Columbia *South Carolinian* expresses the opinion that probably a million more would have been realized.

Rather a graphic description of the ties which bind Mr. Holden to the CONSERVATIVES:

ARTEMUS WARD.—In an affecting account of his courting with "Betsy Jane," Artemus Ward says:

"There were many affectin' ties which made me hanker after Betsey Jane. Her father's farm jined ourn; their cows and ourn squenched their thirst at the same spring; our old mares had stars on their foreheds; the measles broke out in both families at nearly the same time; our parents (Betsey Jane's and mine) slep regularly every Sunday in the same meetin' house, and the nabors used to observe, 'How thick the Wards and Teasels air!' It was a sublime sight in the spring of the year to see our several mothers (Betsey's and mine) with their gowns pinned up so that they couldn' silo 'em, affecshunitely billin' soap together and aboosing the nabors."

That miserable renegade, Andy Johnson, came very near losing his "light" in Nashville the other day. A drunken yankee officer fired at him with a pistol, the ball grazing the skin and going through his coat.

NORTH CAROLINA PRISONERS.—A letter from Lt. G. Corbett, Co. K, 18th N. C. T., dated Fortress Monroe, May 15th, 1864, gives the following list of the officers of that Regiment then with Lt. Corbett at Fortress Monroe; Capts Lewis and Wooten, Lieuts. Corbett, Elkin, Rowland, Townsend, Frink, McIntosh and Bullard, and Sergeant Major Mitchell. Lt. Corbett also mentions in addition, the following members of his Company whom he has seen: Sergt. J. F. Crown, Corporal Peterson, Privates D. Malpass, N. Lewis, L. Brinn, W. Butler, C. J. Pridgen, N. Miller, J. Woodcock, J. Pigford, M. G. Smith, W. H. Barnhill, C. T. Weaver, who is slightly wounded. Dubie Marshall of the 30th is also along.

An extract from a letter from Lieut Col. Wm. M. Parsley, 3d N. C. infantry, dated U. S. Steamer "Utica," May 15th, gives the following names as with him, unhurt and "en route" for Fort Delaware.

New Hanover—Captains Cantwell and Cowan of the 8 t, Lewis of the 18th, McRae of the 7th: Lieuts. Pickett, McClammy and Crapon of the 3d, Frank Mitchell, 18th.

Onslow—Maj. Ennett, Lieuts. Stokely, King, Gurganus of the 3d, and Henderson.

Cumberland—Capt. Horne, Lts. Mallett and Anderson.

Beaufort—Capt. Stone and Lieut. Barrow.

Greene—Lieuts. Darden and Lane.

Bladen—Lieut. Lyon.

Randolph—Lieut. Loudermilk.—*Wilmington Journal.*

CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE—THE 51ST REGIMENT.—Since the 12th of May this gallant North Carolina brigade has shared in seven general engagements, viz: at Swift Creek, May 12; Drewry's Bluff, May 15; same place, May 16; Bermuda Hundred, May 29; Cold Harbor, May 31; same place, June 1; Petersburg, June 17. It has fought nobly, and suffered heavily. Of the large losses of the brigade mentioned in Gen. Clingman's letter published in the *Observer* some days ago, a full share has fallen to the 51st regiment, Col. Hector McKethan, composed entirely of companies from this section of the State. Twenty-two of its officers have been killed, wounded or captured. Of the enlisted men 60 have been killed, 226 wounded, and 148 captured. The gallant fellows have won a proud record, but at heavy cost in blood and suffering.

A letter from Gen. Clingman gives to Col. McKethan (wounded in the face) and his brave regiment, and to Lieut. Col. W. S. Devane (also wounded) and a detachment of the 61st, the glory of the victory which saved Petersburg on Friday last. "But for their prompt, and energetic action," Gen. Clingman adds, "Petersburg would have fallen. Two brigades gave way on our right, and but that our brigade stood firm and kept up the fight for four hours, alone and unaided, against what we now know to have been two entire corps of the yankee army, all would have been lost. The brigade not only held its own lines, but drove the enemy out of the vacant lines on our right and kept them back until 11 o'clock at night, when they were re-occupied by other troops. I know of no such fight during this war made by any brigade."—*Fay. Obs.*

### Lincoln's New Platform.

The first resolution demands the suppression of the rebellion by force of arms. The second declares against any compromise with armed rebels, except upon the condition precedent of their unconditional surrender. The third insists, that slavery be utterly extirpated from the soil of the United States, and calls for a constitutional amendment to that end.—The fourth thanks our soldiers and sailors for their gallant and glorious services. The fifth approves the course pursued by Lincoln, including his emancipation proclamations, enlistment of negro soldiers, &c. The sixth calls for harmony in the councils of the administration, and approves those officials whose sentiments and conduct are in full accord with the valiant measures of the administration. The seventh demands full protection to the soldiers of the Union without regard to color. The eighth declares in favor of foreign immigration. The ninth goes for a Pacific railroad. The tenth pleges the national faith for the redemption of the public debt. The eleventh declares for the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

The above platform for the government of Lincoln was unanimously adopted by the Baltimore Convention. There can be no compromise with armed rebels—*unconditional surrender* is necessary to negotiation. Who is prepared for this? Are the so-called peace men of North Carolina prepared to advocate this doctrine of unconditional surrender? to call upon our troops to throw down their arms and unresistingly submit to the terms of this platform? Compromise can be had on no other terms. Slavery is to be utterly extirpated. The rebellion is to be suppressed by *force of arms*. This is *Lincoln's* platform.—Fremont's is the same with *one* exception.—*His* platform calls for the *confiscation* of Southern property after we are subjugated.—We will do him the justice to say that he repudiates this plank of his platform.

These terms may suit Holden and his clan, who go for the best terms they can get, but they will not suit the people of North Carolina.—*Wadesboro Argus.*


### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHE COUNTY.

*Superior Court of Law, Spring Term* 1864.

John C. Plummer vs. Ralph Blevins. } Original Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Ralph Blevins is not within the jurisdiction of this Court: It is ordered that publication be made in the weekly *Confederate* for six weeks, commanding the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court of law to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, then and there to plead and replevy in the said cause, otherwise final judgement will be rendered against him.

Witness E. C. Bartlette Clerk of our said Court at office the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in February, 1864. E. C. BARTLETE, C. S. C.

June 29 w6t

*TO THE CITIZENS, SOLDIERS AND REFUGEES OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY.*

WE are authorized to announce GEO. W. HINTON, a candidate to represent Pasquotank county in the next House of Commons.

ma 10-60-dtw&wte

TO THE VOTERS OF CRAVEN COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: I announce myself a candidate for re-election to the Senate for the next Term of our Legislature. During the past Term, I have endeavored to discharge my duties faithfully, and according to my ability. I thank you for the honor you have heretofore done me, and hope to merit your continued confidence and support.

Your Obt Serv't,

June 14 12t-dtw NATHAN WHITFORD.

WAKE COUNTY.

THE SHERIFFALTY.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. jn 17-tde-d&w

BOOK AND JOB WORK Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

# THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1864.


### The Troops.

We have to-day had the pleasure of a conversation with an officer commanding one of our regiments, who is just from the front. He himself has been a distinguished and meritorious actor in the war, and is thoroughly conversant with the situation and prospects. He speaks in glowing terms of the feeling and confidence in the army. Neither labor, watching, nor fighting depresses the men. They consider themselves the victors up to this time--they believe the successful resistance to Grant will tend to close up the account—and they mean to whip him and bring about the solution of our difficulties.

By the way, happening to be at the Railroad Depot last night, we had an oppertunity of witnessing something of the same spirit of true soldiery. One brave fellow, whose leg had been amputated, called for an ambulance to go to a Hospital; but not being able to get a conveyance, he said—"well turn me over on this plank. It's as good as the ground, and I have tried that, and so has Bob Lee. We'll soon whip out Grant, and—and all go to bed."

We saw another wounded man, who was craving a little milk. He is the last of five brothers—four of whom have been killed. This one and his son have both been wounded, and his wife has become blind since he last saw her. "Yet," said he, "if I were not wounded, I would rather go back to the company than to go on home; for," said he, "I want to see them out." Such are noble instances of true patriotism. Made up of such material, the army is invincible.

### The State Blockade Running.

Major Dowd, State Quartermaster, has recently published an official statement, showing the result of Gov. Vance's scheme, by which the North Carolina troops have been clothed, and a vast amount, even millions, made a clear gain to the State.

The sum of Major Dowd's statements seems to be about this: The State appropriated, as capital for conducting these operation, $2,324,600. With this the clothing &c. &c., have been purchased, and the sales have realized a clear profits to the State of $6,771,478 99; of which £47,248 18s sterling is the principal part. That is, £47,248s are equal to $236,245, and that in England, at 20 for 1, amounts to $4,724,890 in currency.

A Tabular Statement from the office of Maj. T. D. Hogg, State Comuissary, shows the success of another of Gov. Vance's provident measures. He procured the passage of a law authorizing the purchases of provisions for the soldiers' families, &c. Major Hogg reports that up to the 1st inst. he had issued and sold to Hospitals, 28,000 lbs. of bacon, 2,768 lbs. of rice, and 105 bbls Flour; and had sold to county commissioners for soldiers families, 65,408 lbs. of bacon, 62,658 lbs. rice, 2,154 bbls. flour, and 41,506 bushels corn. All these articles were purchased at points where they were plenty and low, and sold to points where they were scarce and high.

Even these, great as they are, are not all of the pleasant results. Some 30,000 pairs of cotton cards have been distributed to soldiers's families in every county in this State, at $5 a pair, when other blockade runners were selling them at from $50 to $100 a pair; four machines have been brought and are about to be put in operation, for making cards; and many necessary materials have been imported, and sold to manucacturers in the State at comaratively reasonable prices, at least where those manufacturers were selling their productions to the State at reasonable prices.

RELIEF TO THE STATE TREASURIES.—The Currency Act of the last Congress was amended at the late session so as to relieve the State of much anticipated inconvenience. Instead of the provision for funding or submitting to the discount on all of the old issue held by the several States, the Secretary of the Treasury is now required to redeem at par in new issue one half of the amount of the old held by any State. The remaining half the State may fund, as provided originally, in 6 per cent. bonds, or in untaxable 4 per cent. 20 year coupon bonds.

This State holds $1,400,000 of the old issue. Virginia has $3,000,000.

### The Recent Yankee Advance towards Kinston.

A Correspondent is of the opinion that justice to our troops around Kinston demands the following statement of facts, which he has gathered from reliable authority:

The yankee force consisted of the 15th Connecticut regiment, the 132d New York regiment, battery H, 3d N Y. Light Artillery, and two companies of the N. Y. cavalry—all told, about 1200 men. One hundred picked men from the two regiments above mentioned, commanded by a Capt. Green of the 132d New York Reg't, advanced through swamps and woods to Cobb's mills; Lt. Col. Hitchcock, of the 132d New York Reg't, advanced on the Neuse road with 300 men, and one piece of artillery; Col. P. J. Classon, commanding the 132d N. Y. Reg't, advanced on Dover road with 700 infantry, one hundred cavalry, and three pieces of artillery.

They were to make a junction at Southwest creek and capture all of our outposts.—They did some damage, but not as much as was laid out for them. We lost 52 prisoners, 37 of which belonged to the 6th N. C. cavalry, 15 belonged to Capt. Cogdell's Co. D, 67th N. C. regiment, and killed, of the 6th cavalry 3 men, and wounded two; of Cogdell's company, 67th reg't, 4 killed and 1 wounded. Three yankee prisoners were taken and one found dead at Cobb's mills. The cavalry was commanded by a Capt. West of the 12th N. Y. cavalry, and the whole commanded by the notorious negro lover Col. Classon.—They were piloted by negroes and buffaloes, who formerly lived in the country below, before the war.

### The Situation.

The telegraph line is operating through to Petersburg and Richmond, and these places are no longer isolated from communication with the Confederacy. The lines around the South of Petersburg are kept by the respective armies, and are without doubt strengthening their fortifications. During the past week there were, from day to day, heavy skirmishes, reaching at times to hard fought battles between portions of the army of Gen. Lee and the forces of Grant. In all of these, the balance of success is with us. Our casualties have been comparatively few. The number of prisoners taken by the enemy has amounted to a scarce perceptible loss; while in killed and wounded they have suffered heavily, and we have captured from time to time in round numbers about thirty-five hundred.

Their desertions are frequent and in considerable numbers; and all these tell one tale of disaffection, demoralization and a general disinclination in Grant's army for further fighting.

The spirit of our troops continues sanguine and confident; not a soldier that we see or hear of, who does not speak with entire assurance of our ultimate triumph, conclusively and effectually, over Grant. They laugh to scorn the doleful, distressing, melancholy, despairing notes of hopelessness and gloom which fill the air here in the rear; they despise the arithmetician who (cyphers themselves, as far as any usefulness is concerned,) are busy working out long lists of figures, to show the fearful diminution in our ranks, and they very naturally wish that some of these cyphers would take the right side of the line, and thus occupy a position where they might count at least as *a unit*. An hour with one of these bronzed and begrimed inhabitants of the trenches, is as refreshing as shower of a sultry day. They inspire, encourage and exalt the patriot's wishes, and respond to his cheering anticipations.

For our own part, though participating in that just and natural anxiety which arises from the importance—the momentous importance of the situation—our confidence has never abated. On every principle of war, it is demonstrated that Grant's movement so far is a failure; a succession of shifts and stratagems, confessing inability to succeed in the original design, and giving evidence of the necessity of change.

It is utterly impossible, at this distance, to conjecture, much less to say with any precision, how long this state of things may last, or when or how shall be the end thereof.—This can only be attempted by those oracles who are possessed of inspiration—whose commodities of prophesy, of the past and future, are thrown on the market at the value of the disposer. These neither beget events nor control them; they only describe their idea of them; and with intelligent people this ought to be harmless.

If we judge by experience, Gen. Lee will deliver battle at the right time, and in the right way, and with the right result. This is a comforting assurance, because founded on experience.

The raiders on the Danville road have done extensive mischief; to what exact extent, we are not able to say; but we fear they have torn the track for more than twenty miles. At Staunton bridge, between Burkeville and Danville, they encountered our forces, and were signally repulsed with the loss of about two hundred, killed and wounded. They were retreating at the last accounts, by a single road, and that is said to have been blocked in their rear. May they "come to grief"—or go to Americus and Charleston, which is the same thing.

In the course of the day, we trust to have dispatches for the press. If we had received them sooner, we should not have written this editorial; for the weather is not cool—thermometer 94—collards dry and threatening collapse—gardens altogether in the drought—and not a "damper," except the far-off reports of rain in Georgia, and the dampers of these everlasting cyphers who work their brains day and night to add up Confederate losses. May the day come when a glorious victory may subtract all their occupation from them—when peace, independence and prosperity may be multiplied throughout the land, and the fruits thereof so divided among loyal people, that naught will be left for those who have been tories in heart, speech and writing, but CYPHERS.

Since writing the above, we have rumors from Greensboro' that the entire command of Kautz, the Raider, has been captured by Fitz Lee and Dearing. If this be true, raiding, with a loss of artillery, horses, men and officers, don't work out by any rule in arithmetic except REDUCTION.

The clouds, too, common, natural, health-reviving, garden and collards'-restoring clouds are looming up; good, capital rain-thunder is muttering; fine, air-purifying lightning is flashing, and such a breeze! and we in white pantaloons, thin shoes, away from home, and no umbrella!

### Rare Goods at Auction.


It is not often that so rare a sale of articles is offered at Auction, as the lot advertised for next Saturday by Messrs. Tucker, Andrews & Co. And they have for sale privately, a choice and superior lot of Cloths, Ladies Dress Goods, &c. The well known reputation of this new firm will ensure for it a large business in the Auction and Commission trade.


"There is nothing like a faithful wife: under God, our weal or woe for this life depends on her. If she is desponding, your sanguine spirit catches the infection; but if she is full of hope and energy, her smiles will cheer you in the darkest hours, and enable you to achieve what you at first thought impossibilities. Let a man marry one, therefore, "equal to either fortune," who can adorn his poverty, and who under all circumstances will be truly his help-mate."

### Naval Stores.

In the year of glorious memory, A. D. 1840, Mr. Holden, then just expanding from a promising youth into a self-made man, was sitting in the midst of an assembly, with a coon in one pocket and an opossum in the other, in a log cabin, in presence of a barrel of cider which had arrived at a stage called *hard;* and the occupation of the rising statesman was to dip from this open barrel the exquisite beverage which he carried to his lips with a vessel that was spelt with a G, but did not spell goblet, but gourd. Two years passed over his head, and he sought "to be a *Star;*" and when he couldn't, he floated as a "*Standard,*" and on his folds inscribed eternal hate to "Bank-bought, Federal British Whigs," whose *soubriquet* he afterwards abreviated into "*Mexican Whigs;*" and again subsequently changed into "*Know Nothings*" and "*Abolitionists.*"

The log cabin to which we have alluded—the early political residence of Mr. Holden—was constructed of unseasoned pine poles, hewn with hatchets, and from out the pores of the wounded tree there oozed and issued the fresh clear turpentine—an article that sticks with a tenacity more enduring than Mr. Holden's "views and principles." We well remember on the memorable morn, when ushered by a real *Shepherd* into a new fold, Mr. Holden saluted the world as "always a democratic republican of the school of '98-'99," and become thence forward a *Standard* of consistency and unselfishness. We well remember to have scanned his breeches on that distinguished day, and to have seen how glazed and sticky about the seat they were, and somewhat rent, like one who had long been in contact with some resinous matter and had "*torn away*" with difficulty. Hence the "oder of Naval Stores," which disturbs Mr. Holden's olfactories, is his own smell: It is the odor of his early instincts—and it will always surround him, for it was "virgin dip."

### Around Lynchburg.

From the Lynchburg *Republican* of Monday the 20th instant, we take the following which is highly interesting, notwithstanding the assurance we have that HUNTER, CROOK, AVERILL and other Yankee leaders have, ere this, been sent howling, if they have not been wholly broken up or captured:—

THE OPERATIONS AROUND THE CITY.

Friday afternoon about 4 o'clock Crook and Averill's forces reached a portion near what is known as the "Quaker Church," on the Salem Turnpike, four miles from the city, on the left of our lines, where a considerable skirmish occurred with our cavalry under Gen. Imboden. In the fight the enemy gained some advantages owing to the left of our lines giving way before a charge. We lost some 8 or 10 wounded, and about 20 missing, supposed to have been captured. We took three prisoners, who reported that they had several killed and wounded. The Yankees were promptly checked by our infantry and retired to their original line beyond the Church.—Among our wounded in this fight was Major Doles, reported mortally.

Saturday morning at daylight the heavy booming of artillery on our left and centre told that the fight was begun, and many believed a general engagement was progressing. It was soon ascertained, however, that it was only an artillery duel, and up to one o'clock, no infantry was brought into action. Shortly after this time the rapidity of the discharges increased, and the sharp rattle of the musketry mingled with the hoarse roar of artillery.

About this time the enemy advanced in two lines of battle to capture our outer entrenchments on the left of the turnpike, but were repulsed. Again they were rallied to the charge and were again driven back with considerable loss. Forty of their killed were left on the field, and some 20 prisoners were taken. Including the killed and captured their loss was at least 260, possibly 300. Our loss during the entire day on this part of the line was 5 killed and 20 wounded. On the entire line it was ascertained Saturday night that the enemy's loss was 76 killed.

After the second repulsed, the enemy retired before the advance of our skirmishers, and at nightfall our line was about one fourth of a mile in advance of our original position, the enemy resisting the advance only by feeble cannonading.

The battle ground was on both sides of the Salem Turnpike, between the Quaker Church and the toll gate, and about two miles southwest of the City.

THE FIGHTING ON OUR RIGHT.

About 12 o'clock, the enemy on our extreme right centre opened heavily with artillery, but after a fierce duel of two hours duration, the enemy's guns were silenced and driven from the field. A small portion of infantry were brought into action also, but there was no fighting of consequence with them. We heard of no casualties. This fighting was on what is known as the "Forrest road," about 2½ miles from town, the enemy's batteries being planted on the farm of Mr. H. W. Barksdale, and our position being immediately in front of "Tate's Spring."

There was a report in circulation Saturday night that during the day we captured five pieces of artillery, but we were unable to ascertain whether it had any foundation or not.

A body of the enemy's cavalry, made a demonstration on our extreme right, on the Lexington Turnpike, Saturday, about five miles from the city, but were promptly met by some of our cavalry and easily checked.

The operations of Saturday, while only partial, afford evidence of the spirit of our men, and give assurance that when the battle opens in earnest, the result will be a victory as complete as any of the war. Our friends at a distance may rest assured that Lynchburg is as safe now as it would be were there not a Yankee within a thousand miles of the city.

A general engagement is anticipated to-day, (Sunday) and at its close Hunter will be of the same opinion, or we shall be more deceived than we ever were in our life.

In deference to what we believe to be the wishes to the military authorities, we forbear giving the names of the troops engaged, but when the necessity for this reticence shall pass away, we shall take pleasure in mentioning them as their gallantry deserves.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Below I send you the casualties in Co. K, 24th N. C. regiment, in the engagements near this place on the 16th, 17th and 18th inst.

Killed—Private William T Murray.—Wounded—capt J H Baker, in neck; privates Wm Woodroff, severe in head; John Parks, in leg; Augustus P Young, severe in face and hand and Paul Pearce, in hand. Missing—privates Henry Harris, Thos Beddingfield, Montague Perry, L L Dameron, Martin V Reid, and Jos Moye.

B. P. BAKER, 1st Lieut.
Commd'g Co. K, 24th N. C. T.

### Latest from Petersburg and Other Points in Virginia.

Through the courtesy of Major Shepherd by the hands of Mr. R. H. J. Blount, we are in receipt of the Petersburg *Register* of Saturday morning; from which we make copious extracts this morning:

FRIDAY'S OPERATIONS ABOUT PETERSBURG.

Just at 7 o'clock on yesterday (Friday) morning, the quiet which had prevailed for many hours previous, was broken by a tremendous roar of artillery from the lines immediately on the east of the city. For one hour and forty minutes, the cannonading was loud and furious, the engagement in artillery being between the enemy's batteries on his right, and a battery of ours on the north bank of the Appomattox, which will always be heard from at the right time. But something else besides artillery firing went on, and as truthful chroniclers of events, we must state the fact, that in an attempt to storm one of the batteries held by the Yankees, we sustained a loss of between 3 and 400 prisoners. These comprised the 27th of Hagood's Brigade of Hoke's Division. Few we hear were killed—the enemy having allowed them to come to where they could be overmastered without much expenditure of ball and powder. Twenty-nine prisoners were taken by us and brought into Petersburg. "Better luck next time" for a storming party by our gallant troops.—Some shells came into the city in the latter part of the day, but we have heard of no particular injury done to person or property, as we should have done, had any casualty of the kind occurred.

10 O'CLOCK P. M. FRIDAY.

A distant cannon is heard at long intervals, but nothing more exciting is transpiring at this hour.

12 O'CLOCK FRIDAY NIGHT.

We have news that the Yankees have destroyed "Burkeville Junction," and that the raid is sweeping on towards Danville, and the connections southwestward of that point. Of course, they will destroy what lays in their way, as far as they will be allowed to go. The Piedmont road and Greensboro', N. C., may be their aim If they succeed, they will cut for a time the N. C. railroad, and break off communication with the Charlotte and Columbia road and our southwestern railroad connections.

MILITAY OPERATIONS ON THE PETERSBURG AND WELDON RAILROAD.

We have the gratifying intelligence to communicate, that the Yankees have not only been dislodged from the Petersburg and Weldon railroad, near the Six mile House, but have been driven off with the loss in one particular of 500, as that number of prisoners, among whom were 28 officers, were marched into the city about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and taken to the spot to which their 2,000 "illustrious predecessors" were lodged for safe keeping on Thursday morning. This good service was accomplished by a portion of Mahone's command, on Thursday night. Where so many prisoners were taken there must have been (if the Yankees fought at all) some killed and wounded, but how many we do not at this time know. Nor have we heard of our own casualties, which we are sure were few if any. The Yankees have destroyed about two miles of the track, which, under the energetic mangement of President Sandford and his assistants, will soon be reinstated to good order and condition. The Yankee miscreants had just set five to a pile of rails which they had raised when our men came upon them, drove them off and soon extinguished the fire.

A later report was brought in on yesterday evening that the Yankees had returned after their whipping—were still in force on the railroad near the "Six mile House," and that only a small portion of the track was injured.—We have seen more than one or two engaged in this fight, and all agree that the fight, beginning about sunset, resulted in the complete surprise and discomfiture of the raiders, without any loss to us, and with similar unanimity state that the injury to the road was southward of the Six mile House. The gallant men who accomplished this good work, have taught the great Ulysses that he will try in vain to isolate Petersburg by cutting the main avenues to it. The South-side railroad, if not now in full operation, will be so before to-night. Grant has been brought to a stand upon the system of tactics to which he resorted, when he abandoned his original "all summer route" to Richmond. Perhaps he will spend "all summer" just where he is, unless he cuts back and tries some other highway to the Confederate capital. He cannot take Petersburg—that's certain, nor can he move any force that will isolate it.

From the Local column of the *Register*, we clip the following:

Thursday night passed over in peace and quietness and at 6 o'clock A. M., on Friday morning a sabbath stillness prevailed throughout the city. There were no rumours afloat, for the "reliable gentleman" had not yet started on his daily rounds. Neighbor met neighbor, yawningly asked each other "what news," and the unusual response of "nobody hurt" last night, was as current as new issue. This pleasant state of affairs continued until the town clock announced the seventh hour, when the report of a single gun came rolling up the Appamattox. Scarcely had its echoes died away, when the terrific thunders of a heavy cannonade burst upon the startled city. Our batteries on the north bank of the river, in Chesterfield county, which completely enfiladed the Yankee batteries on the opposite side, in front of Blandford, had opened fire on the enemy, which was returned with promptness and energy. For one hour it was one continued roar without the slightest intermission.—The deep boom of the heavy "thirty-two's" could be clearly distinguished from the sharper crash of the rifled pieces, while as an accompaniment to the awful music could be distinctly heard the rushing noise of the flying shells. It was not that whirring sound given forth by a single shell as it passed over head on its mission of death and destruction. But the sound resembled the distant roar of falling waters, or the passing of a mighty whirlwind through a forest of lofty pines.

The battle ground was about a short mile and a half from the foot of Pocahontas bridge, from whence, standing on a pile of lumber, we could discern the shells flying through the "sulphurous canopy" that overhung the combatants. Like jets of steam, they rushed in a semi-circle across the river, and to the spectators, who crowded the house-tops and every spot that commanded a view of the fight, seemed to fall amidst the opposing batteries.

At 8 o'clock, precisely, the horrible din died away, and for a few moments there was a solemn silence, only interrupted by a single shot or two from some distant battery. While the anxious groups were discussing the probable results of the engagement, and confidently predicting the evacuation of the Yankee batteries, all were again startled by a tremendous rattle of musketry, this time proceeding from the city side of the river, and evidently in close proximity to our lines in front of Blandford. For a very few minutes a rolling fire was maintained, and then suddenly ceased. Twenty minutes past 8 o'clock, A. M., silence again reigned along our lines, and with the exception of a gun fired occasionally, all has been quiet up to 3 o'clock, P. M.

The musketry firing proceeded from a charge made by our men, in which they captured the rifle pits in front of batteries Nos. 1 and 2 on the banks of the river, and took 29 prisoners, after which they retired within their lines.

SOUTH SIDE ROAD.

All the Government property, consisting of provision, cars, &c, was completely removed before the Danville junction was occupied by the enemy. They had but empty warehouses to destroy. Before their arrival at Burkeville they captured a large train of cars loaded with cotton, which they destroyed. Two of the cars were loaded with furniture. One car load was owned by Mr. John Hawkins, agent of the Norfolk Railroad. He remonstrated with them, and as it was private property they allowed him to remove it before they fired the train. The furniture in the other belonged to Mr. James Lufsay, of this city, part of it was taken out and destroyed, and the remainder was burnt up. They destroyed but a small portion of the track. They acted with great deliberation, piled the wood around the cars, and after refreshing themselves and resting their tired horses, they set fire to the wood, and when it was in flames they left. It was supposed they numbered three or four thousand.

### Hunter, Sheiridan, &c.

The *Examiner* of Friday contains the following:

HUNTER AND HIS PARTY.

The latest we have from this interesting party of skedaddlers will be found in the telegram from Lynchburg. If the information contained in that dispatch is correct, as it most probably is, Hunter is striking for Jackson river depot, and not more than eight or ten miles east of Covington. If he succeeds in reaching the later place, and destroying the bridges after him, he will be safe. We believe that he will reach Covington with most of his army, but there is little doubt he will loose all his material of war and baggage by the wayside. His ignominious flight into Western Virginia contrasts well with his triumphant entry into the undefended town of Lexington!

SHERIDAN AND HIS GANG.

It is now pretty well ascertained that Sheridan, and such of his gang as could travel, left the White House Wednesday evening, and coming West as far as Crump's cross roads near Tunstall's, on the York River railroad, struck out in two columns for the James river. They are believed to have crossed to the south bank of the Chickahominy by the Long and Providence Forge bridges, about sunrise yesterday morning. The distance across the country from the White House to Westover is not more than twenty-five miles. It is possible Sheridan may encounter some of Lee to his safe transit.

No cannon were heard in that direction yesterday.

WHAT THE YANKEES DID IN LEXINGTON.

We have before us a letter from an intelligent lady of Lexington, speaking of the conduct of Hunter's army at that place. On approaching the town, and without any notification to the inhabitants, they opened on it with their artillery. The shells tore through and exploded in many of the dwelling houses before the inmates were apprised that the enemy was upon them. The consternation among the defenceless people was of course very great. The men huddled with their children into cellars, with the feeling that the next moment perhaps their houses would be burnt above them. The lady whose letter we allude to says that so excessive was the dread caused by this barbarous bombardment that the Yankees, after acts of pillage and arson, seemed by comparison mild.

Private houses were, according to the custom of Yankee soldiery, ransacked and pillaged, the heroes, in every instance, preferring to break the locks of smoke-houses and store rooms, though the keys were at their service. Accounts have already been published of the number of buildings burnt, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate them, especially as this is no pleasant theme to dwell upon. The manner in which Governor Letcher's family were treated deserves to be recorded as a part of the history of this invasion of the South by the barbarians of the North. They gave his family notice that in ten minutes they would apply the torch to his dwelling, and half of the time allotted was taken up by the officer appointed to burn the building in laying down injunctions as to what should and what should not be removed beyond the reach of the flames. All the clothes, furniture and provisions of the family were in that house, and all were consumed except the mere handful that could be taken out by two or three ladies in five minutes.

They committed only one murd that were have heard of. They took Mr Matthew White from his house, and upon the charge of which there was no proof, and which would have been no justification if it had been true, that he had been serving with General McClausland, and had killed one of their men, carried him into the country, tied him to a tree and shot him to death like a dog.

We have no morbid fondness for dilating upon the barbarous conduct of the enemy, and no disposition to exaggerate facts in themselves so horribly inhuman as to excite incredulity, were their truth not established beyond all doubt; but as journalists it is our duty to record these things.

### Supreme Court.

Opinions have been delivered in the following cases:

By PEARSON, C. J. In State v. Black, from Ashe, directing a new trial. In Bowers v Strudwick, from Orange, directing the Clerk to state an account charging the defendant with the value of the negroes in 1858. In Walton v Gatlin, directing a *certiorari*.

By BATTLE, J. In State v McNeely, from Burke, *venire de novo*. In Page v Atkins, from Orange, affirming the judgment. In Adams v Jones, from Orange, affirming the judgment.

By MANLY, J. In Buie v Murchison from Moore, affirming the judgment. In Bingham v Richardson, from Orange, affirming the judgment. In State v Duckworth, from Burke, no error.

Per CURIAM.—In State v Jones, from Alamance, declaring that there is no error.

### N. C. Wounded in Georgia.

We find in the Atlanta *Confederacy* a list of the wounded in Gen. Johnston's army, in the recent fights with Sherman's army.—Among the names are the following from North Carolina:

Of the 29th N C Regiment—W M Clemens, J A Johnson, A C Allen, J A Ashworth, J E Alexander, W M Spular.

Of the 39th N. C.—J Latham, C L Fisher, Corp'l Winsied, T D London, and Corp'l Justen.

Of the 16th N. C.—W. C. Yeargin.

# TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.


Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.


The Telegraph was working through to Petersburg all day yesterday, but from some cause no Press dispatches were received.

We find the following Telegrams in the Petersburg *Register* of Saturday:

### From the United States.

RICHMOND, June 24.—The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 21st has been received.

Unofficial accounts represent the Federal loss in the several assaults on the enemy's works near Petersburg on Saturday to be severe. No official report has been received.

The Federal loss on Friday and Saturday are estimated at 8,000.

Sherman reports on the evening of the 19th, that Johnston had not retreated across the Chattahoochie river, but had evacuated the works in front of Kenesaw Mountain. He still holds the Mountain.

The continued rains have rendered military movements almost impossible.

Gold in New York on the 20th at 190¼.

European advices to the 10th, are unimportant.

The ship Rockingham has been burnt by the Alabama.

### From Lynchburg.

LYNCHBURG, June 25.—It is difficult to get any news from Hunter's flying army. Information received this morning is that he is still continuing his retreat in demoralized confusion, and so closely pressed by our army that they have no chance to forage on our people, and are pressed for provisions. Persons from Bedford say that the enemy's trains were driven through that county by our forces at a furious rate under whip and spur, and that the road along the route is lined with dead horses that were killed by over-exertion. Tuesday our forces attacked the enemy near Salem, capturing ten pieces of artillery, two hundred horses, one hundred and fifty prisoners and several wagons. The enemy have destroyed many of their caissons and wagons to prevent their falling into our hands. It is reported that we have again overtaken the enemy to-day near Fincastle.

One hundred and thirty of Sheridan's raiders have arrived here.

Hunter destroyed a great amount of private property in his advance, and stole a large number of wagons, horses and cattle.


### TO THE PEOPLE OF WAKE COUNTY.

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATARE and for Sheriff will meet and address their fellow-citizens at

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Busbee's | Thursday | July | 14 |
| Banks' | Friday | " | 15 |
| Franklins | Saturday | " | 16 |
| Spikes | Monday | " | 18 |
| Dunnsville | Tuesday | " | 19 |
| Forestville | Wednesday | " | 20 |
| Rolesville | Thursday | " | 21 |
| Wakefield | Friday | " | 22 |
| Hood's | Saturday | " | 23 |
| Barney Jones' | Monday | " | 25 |
| Lashley's X Roads | Tuesday | " | 26 |
| Green Level | Wednesday | " | 27 |
| Morrisville | Thursday | " | 28 |
| Hayes' | Friday | " | 29 |
| Oak Grove | Saturday | " | 30 |
| Laws' | Monday | Aug't | 1st |
| Thompson's | Tuesday | " | 2 |
| Wiley Lynn's | Wednesday | " | 3 |

The Tax Collectors will also attend and all will have an opportunity of paying their State and County Taxes. W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

june 27th 1864 dtf

### CLAIMS

OF DECEASED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS

WILSON, N. C., June 26th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED a commissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty, arrearages of pay, and allowances due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first the widow of the deceased, if any; if there be no widow, then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father; if there be neither widow, child children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimant or claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed, must certify to the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimants be a child or children of the deceased, and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or administratorship must be certified to, under seal by the County Court Clerk.

*All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.*

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; and a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their papers to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, when he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non-commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early a day as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants' Post Office and County in full. JNO. A. STANLY,

june 27 dlt-swlt & wlt Commissioner.

### FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Wilson and Edgecombe Counties:*

HAVING BEEN STRONGLY SOLICITED by many of the leading citizens of Wilson and Edgecombe, I take this method to announce myself as a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. I was born and raised among you, and I flatter myself that my past and present course of life and public sentiments are somewhat known to you; and should you honor me with your confidence, by electing me one of your representatives, my future conduct shall be in accordance with my past professions and actions. I feel a deep interest in our struggle for independence, and heartily endorse the measures that have been adopted to its accomplishment. Believing that our rulers are actuated by pure and patriotic motives, I am in favor of constantly manifesting to them our high appreciation of their labors, and cheering and sustaining them when bad men abuse and villify them, and seek to undermine our confidence in their integrity and patriotism. I am in favor of making ample provisions for the soldiers and soldier's families, believing it a high public duty to provide by suitable legislation for every necessary want, so as to relieve the minds of our brave defenders from all care and anxiety on account of their support and comfort.

LARRY D. FARMER.

Wilson, N. June 3, 1864. jn 9-14 d3w

From the Petersburg Express of Monday.

## A GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT—FIGHTING ON SATURDAY—OPERATIONS YESTERDAY.

All the indications from the front point to a great battle—which cannot be delayed much longer. That it will be one of the most important and probably decisive battles of the war may be readily imagined, since Grant is fighting now for what he considers the key to Richmond, and our noble army for its very existence and the safety of the Republic.—The lines of both armies now confronting each other almost within full view of this devoted city, have been contracted, and are so closely drawn to each other, that the slightest movement may bring on a general engagement.

Early yesterday morning, it was apparent that Grant was massing his troops on our left, and this appearance later in the day gave place to certainty. He intends to hurl his strength against that portion of our lines, and by force of overwhelming numbers, break though and overpower our troops. He has tried this experiment in Spotsylvania, at Cold Harbor and elsewhere, to his cost, and he may be as signally repulsed here. He has no room to manœuver his vast army—all of which it is believed is now in front of Petersburg—and must fight at once or retire. That he will fight, his movements yesterday leave no room to doubt.

The enemy's forces who lately occupied the Bermuda Hundred Peninsula, or have been recently landed there, have been transferred to the Southside of the Appomattox This was done on Saturday night and yesterday morning, and with his army complete, Grant now confidently confronts us. Another day may tell the tale of this monstrous expedition. May God aid and defend the righteous cause.

### THE CITY.

Of course there is some excitement and much feeling in the city. Entire calmness and indifference could not be expected when such mighty hosts are marshaled so near, and when such mighty issues are at stake. But there is a feeling pervading the community—so strongly confident in our success that Grant, with all his mighty army at our gates cannot quell it.

### FIGHTING ON SATURDAY.

The enemy made several fierce and determined assaults on our lines, at points extending from our right to our left, on Saturday, all of which were handsomely and signally repulsed. In each instance, his forces were advanced against our breastworks in columns of from four to six deep, but were met with such steadiness and severity of fire from our batteries and infantry, that before reaching the goal of their ambition, they were compelled to fly precipitately and in great confusion. Time and again their charge was repeated, and with like success.

From all sources, our information is that the enemy's loss in these assaults was very severe. They advaced across fields—some of them several hundred yards in width, in which they were fully exposed to the play of our artillery, which was beautifully and most accurately served, and to the fire of our infantry, which is now rendered ever sure.—We state it from officers and men in the fight, and from witnesses of the battle field—and we may almost say officially—that the Yankee loss was very heavy. The bodies of their slain strew the fields from side, to side, and the nearer our breastworks the assaulting columns came, the thicker the bodies lie. Within the last few days the army of Gen. Grant has been depleted by many thousands—how many, no body but himself and his secretive government will ever know.

### OUR LOSSES.

Of the contrary, our losses have been extremely light. It is the remark of both officers and men, that so little loss of life and so few wounded were never before known in such a series of engagements. Our hospitals testify abundantly to the truth of this assertion. An overruling Providence seems to smile upon our army and protect it from harm.

### OPERATIONS YESTERDAY.

Operations yesterday were confined mainly to heavy skirmishing, picket firing and sharpshooting. As on Saturday the enemy attempted once or twice to force our lines on Taylor's farm, but met with a harsh repulse. Taylor's farm was the scene of the most active hostilities both on yesterday and Saturday, and is the resting place of hundreds of the Northmen. It is situated on the Baxter road, near the right of our lines.

### THE ENEMY'S LINES.

The Yankee line of battle now extends from the Jerusalem Plank Road all around our former breastworks to the Appomattox river—their left resting at or near Mr. Timothy Rivers late residence on the above road. On their extreme right, near Battery No. 1, they have placed a formibadle gun in position, from which they have been throwing shells over in Chesterfield, and towards this city.

### FLAG OF TRUCE FROM THE ENEMY.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon the enemy sent a flag of truce towards our lines, which, an hour or so later, was followed by a second. Nothing relative to their character has transpired, and we do not even know that they were received. It was conjectured, but without foundation, that the truce was but a cover to sound our position. If this was the real object, it proved a failure.

### VANDALISM OF THE ENEMY.

On Saturday, several fires were observed in different directions in Prince George county, which proceeded from the burning of dwellings by the enemy. It is stated that Mr. John Hare's residence near New Market, was destroyed, as also Mrs. Beaseley's some distance beyond. It is also reported that Mr. Gregory's house was burned. We hope none of these reports may be true.

### SKIRMISHING IN CHESTERFIELD.

On Saturday and yesterday there was heavy skirmishing in Chesterfield county, in which the enemy was considerably worsted. Over there everything is working to the very best advantage.

### THE SPIRIT OF OUR ARMY.

The spirit of our army was never better.—It is exhuberant and confident, and calmly awaits the issue, which all believe is so soon to be presented. May Providenced protect them and vouchsafe them a great victory.—The prayers of the community and of the nation at large are offered up for them and the cause they defend, and we believe they will not be without effect.

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CAPT. MAFFITT.—This distinguished naval officer, who, as commander of the Confederate ship Florida, inflicted such immense damage upon yankee commerce, has been on a visit of a few days to his family and friends in this place. He left here this morning for Plymouth, to take command, for the present, of the ram Albemarle.—*Fayetteville Observer*

## FROM THE NORTH.

From the Petersburg Express of Monday, June 20.

### GEN. MORGAN'S OPERATIONS.

We are under obligations to Col. J. B. Towers, commanding the Eighth Regiment Georgia Volunteers, for a copy of the New York *Tribune*, of Thursday last, the 14th inst.

It has already been stated, on the authority of Northern Journals, that Gen. Morgan drove the 168th Ohio regiment pell-mell from Cynthianna, Ky., on the 11th inst., and burned that town. The *Tribune* gives the following additional accounts of his operations:

CAPTURE OF CYNTHIANA AND TWO OHIO REGIMENTS SUBSEQUENT SURPRISE AND ROUT OF MORGAN—GEN BURBRIDGE PURSUING.

Cincinnati, June 12: 30 P. M.—Logan with about 3000 rebels, attacked the 168th and 171st Ohio Regiments, under General Hobson, at Cynthiana, yesterday, and after a pretty severe fight compelled Hobson to surrender, on condition that his men should be immediately exchanged. The fighting took place principally in the streets of Cynthiana, and some of our troops took refuge in the courthouse, and in order to dislodge them, a stable near the hotel was set on fire.

About twenty buildings were consumed before the fire was extinguished. Our loss was 15 killed, 50 wounded. Col. Benjamin, the Provost Marshal of Covington, was mortally wounded. Col. Garris of the 168th Ohio, was severely wounded. It is also reported that Gen. Hobson was wounded.

Our loss in prisoners is from 1,000 to 1,500.

This morning Gen. Burbridge, who left Paris last night, fell upon the rebel Morgan while his men were at breakfast, and after a very severe fight, completely defeated him, scattering his forces in all directions. About one hundred prisoners were taken, including twenty officers.

Gen. Burbridge, at last advices, was closely following the fleeing rebels.

OPERATIONS ABOUT FRANKFORT—THE STATE ARCHIVES REMOVED—YANKEE LOSSES.

Louisville, Ky., Saturday, June 11.—Gen. Carrington has just received the following telegram from Gen. Burbridge:

Lexington, Friday, June 10—1 p. m.—Have heard nothing of or from Gov. Bramlette. The Rebels left here yesterday, for Georgetown. They are supposed to have gone east from here.

Gen. Burnbridge started in pursuit with fresh horses last night, and will push the Rebels up and fight them steadily.

A messenger who left the capital at 4 o'clock this morning reports that Frankfort is under martial law, and that all men capable of bearing arms have been armed to defend the city. The State archives were being removed to the fort, and the Governor felt confident of holding out until reinforcements should arrive.

A force of 3,000 Rebels occupy the stockades three miles this side of Frankfort. They are trying to prevent reinforcements reaching Frankfort from Louisville.

The Union troops made an attack last night on the stockades, but were repulsed by superior numbers.

Louisville, Ky., Saturday, June 11—p. m. By order of the Governor, the entire enrolled militia of Jefferson County have been ordered out and business is directed to be suspended until further orders.

A courier just arrived from Frankfort reports that a flag of truce was sent to Gov. Bramlette, demanding the immediate and unconditional surrender of Frankfort. The demand was declined and fighting resumed.

An authenticated report says that about 100 were killed and wounded at Frankfort today.

LATER—RAISING OF THE SIEGE OF FRANKFORT—CONFIRMATION OF THE DEFEAT OF MORGAN.

Louisville, Monday, June 13, 1864.—Dr. Wheeler, U. S. Mail Agent, who has been at Frankfort, during the siege, left that place at 4:30 this morning, and has arrived here.

He reports that the fight commenced at 6 o'clock on Friday evening, lasting till dark, and at intervals during the night, the enemy approaching from Georgetown in two forces, aggregating 1,200 men, whereof 700 entered Old and 500 New Frankfort. They had no artillery.

A small 4-pounder had been placed below the fort to protect our rifle pits, which was captured by the Rebels, but subsequently was retaken.

On Saturday firing continued from 7 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon, with short intervals of interruption.

The Rebels made two demands during the day for the surrender of the fort, both of which were refused by Col. Monroe, of the 22d Ky., commanding the fort.

The Rebels abandoned the attack at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and by 6 in the evening were moving eastward.

The Union loss is six wounded, one seriously.

The Rebel loss is unknown.

The fort was garrisoned by 150 Unionists, only 12 of whom were soldiers.

No injury was done to Frankfort, except the burniag of the barracks on the edge of the city on Friday, which was reported to be a bridge three miles northward.

Capt. Dickson, of Gen. Burbridge's staff, telegraphs Gen. Ewing at Lexington, that Burbridge completely routed Morgan's command at Cynthiana on Sunday morning.

Jack Allen's force, 300 strong, which has been attacking Frankfort, is said to be at Lawrenceburg.

I have traced the flight of 300 men under Col. Giltner, to Versailles, many of whom have thrown away their arms, and will probably unite with Jack Allen.

Gen. Carrington has received from Gen. Heintzelman a dispatch confirming the disaster to Gen. Hobson, and the subsequent success of Gen Burbridge.

Hon. Francis M. Bristow, member of the XXXVIth Congress, died at Elkton, Ky., on Friday, of heart disease.

THE VERY LATEST—MORGAN'S LOSS 1000—GEN. BURBRIDGE STILL PURSUES HIM.

In the following latest despatch, the *Tribune* reports Morgan as defeated with great loss:

Cincinnati, Monday, June 13, 1864.—Further reports of the fight of yesterday represent the Rebel loss to be 300 killed and wounded, and about 700 prisoners.

Gen. Burbridge is supposed to be pursuing the remnant of Morgan's command.

The loss to the Kentucky Central Railroad is estimated at about $200,000.

There were five locomotives and seventy-five cars at Lexington, which are reported uninjured.

NEWS FROM GEN. GRANT—AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN PROGRESS—OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

We find the following dispatch from Secretary Stanton, in the *Tribune*, which gives the news in brief from all quarters. The important movement referred to has developed itself in front of Petersburg:

War Department, Washington, June 13—12 midnight.

*To Major General Dix:*

We have dispatches from the Army of the Potomac as late as 8 o'clock this morning The movement was at that hour in successful progress. No reports to-day from Gen. Sherman.

The following dispatch from General Burbridge, commanding in Kentucky, has just reached here:

"I attacked Morgan at Cynthiana at daylight yesterday morning.

After an hour's hard fighting, I completely routed him, killing three hundred, wounding nearly as many, and capturing nearly four hundred, beside recapturing nearly one hundred of Gen. Hobsen's command and over one thousand horses.

Our loss in killed and wounded was about one hundred and fifty. Morgan's scattered forces are flying in all directions: have thrown away arms, are out of ammunition, and are wholly demoralized.

Dispatches from Gen. Butler at 9 o'clock this evening indicate no change in his command.

No further intelligence has been received from Gen. Hunter.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LOSSES AT COLD HARBOR.

The truth about the Yankee losses in the battle of Cold Harbor, is beginning to leak out. A correspondent of the *Tribune* says that the loss of the 18th Corps was very severe. Many of the regiments who participated in the charges upon our batteries, lost from one-third to one half of their number. Col. Weed, of the 98th, and Col. Drake, of the 112th N. Y. regiments, were among the killed. The last was acting Brigadier.

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[From the Petersburg Express of Tuesday.]

## NO GENERAL ENGAGEMENT YESTERDAY—HEAVY SKIRMISHING—THE ENEMY CONTINUE TO SHELL THE CITY—OUR TROOPS EAGER FOR THE FRAY.

Contrary to public expectation there was not a general engagement yesterday between the two great armies now massed near the corporate limits of Petersburg. From certain movements of the enemy, which were unmistakeably apparent on Sunday, every body with whom we conversed, fully expected the ball to open at an early hour yesterday. It was thought too, that the chief efforts of the foe would be directed against our left, as in that direction he was observed actively moving on Sunday. But as an evidence of the uncertainty of military operations, all was unusually quiet up to half past six o'clock last evening, on the part of the enemy's lines. It may be that the enemy contemplates an assault here, and as it is very near the river, and would give him control of that important stream, we should not be surprised at any moment to hear that Grant had made one of his characteristic assaults in the vicinity of Jordan's Farm, but of course he is under the eye of watchful leaders, and strike where he will an opposition will be offered, that will test the metal and endurance of his hordes to their fullest capacity.

On other portions of the lines there was heavy skirmishing yesterday, but nothing more. The enemy have learned a lesson, during the past four or five days, which has not been without its salutary effects. He approaches now with great caution, and the least show of determined opposition on our part, generally causes him to desist. This was especially the case yesterday.

### ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

There was a considerable artillery practice yesterday, as must always be the case where two armies of such magnitude confront each other. The damage inflicted, if any, we could not ascertain.

### THE ENEMY'S BARBARITY.

The inhuman, uncivilized and anti Christian practice of the barbarous foe, was continued yesterday without abatement. All the day long, at intervals of every five minutes, his shell were thrown into the city. Fortunately, the ingenious foe have discovered no plan or method of deadening or destroying the sound, when they hurl their deadly missiles into our midst, and every report which falls upon the ear, puts all persons in exposed situations on the watch. Their whizzing sound and rapid flight through the air, are easily heard and seen, and hence we are glad to know that the damage inflicted yesterday amounted to comparatively nothing. We heard of a little bricks and mortar being displaced, the pavements torn up in two or three streets, and in one instance a large store door on Sycamore street was unhinged. But we heard of no injury to life or limb yesterday, and the enemy probably threw an aggregate of 150 or more shells into the city's limits.

### A GREAT DELUSION.

It is quite evident from a speech delivered by Lincoln in Philadelphia on Thursday last, that his ticklers, Grant and Staunton, have impressed upon his obtuse brain the ridiculous idea that the army of the Potomac now occupies a position, from which it cannot be driven by Gen. Lee. This speech will be found in another portion of to-day's *Express*. Never, however, did Lincoln labor under a more fallacious idea. Of all the positions the army of the Potomac has occupied, and they have been numerous, no one has been more precarious than the present. In due time Old Abe will learn to his sorrow, that our opinion on this matter is correct, and that of his "greatest of all living generals" wrong.

### THE FLAGS OF TRUCE.

The flags of truce sent in by the enemy Sunday, and referred to by us yesterday, was forwarded by that cautious Yankee commander, Meade. He desired the privilege of burying his dead. For obvious reasons, which it is not necessary here to mention, Gen. Beauregard courteously, but peremptorily declined to grant the requests It seems a little singular, that in all the heavy fights in the Wilderness, and around Spotsylvania Courthouse, thousands upon thousands of Yankee dead were permitted to bake and fester, and yet no solicitude was manifested for their burial. But now when the fatal casualties are not near so large, because of the fewer numbers engaged, the enemy manifests an undue anxiety to put his dead under the sod. This glaring inconsistency must strike every reader at the first glance.

### THE ENEMY'S STRENGTH.

An ordinarily intelligent Teuton, who fell into our hands Saturday night, gave the brave Confederate who captured him, a statement of Grant's forces, which is believed to be in the main correct. He says Grant's army now on the Southside of James River, is composed of the Second, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Corps. The second, commanded by Hancock; the Fifth by Warren, and the Ninth by Burnside, are all operating immediately around Petersburg. The Eighteenth, commanded by Baldy Smith, is at and near Bermuda Hundreds. The Tenth and Twelfth, have no regular commanders, and are held near City Point as a reserve. All these army corps have been fearfully reduced since the commencement of the present campaign, and many of the regiments composing them, do not now muster 200 men.

The prisoner who furnishes this information, says he was enlisted in Germany two years ago, and for the sole purpose of fighting in the Yankee army. He is highly pleased at the idea of being taken prisoner.

### LATEST.

Last evening about seven o'clock, the enemy was observed to double his pickets on our extreme left—a generality were in advance of attack on his part. Up to midnight, no engagement had occurred, but there was much picket firing going on.

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## Interesting Letter from Ransom's Brigade.

CAMP RANSOM'S BRIGADE, June 20.

*Editors Confederate:*—Knowing that you take an interest in all soldiers, and especially in North Carolina brigades, I have determined to give you an account of the part taken by Ransom's brigade in the defence of the "Cockade City."

On Wednesday evening, the 15th, we were in camp at Chaffin's farm, three miles below Drewry's Bluff, living magnificently from the luxuriant gardens, which the troops that had been stationed there before us had been provident enough to leave in fine vegetation, and also the fisheries, with true soldierly instinct, almost oblivious of the distant roaring of Lee's cannonading.

At 7 o'clock p. m. that day, we received orders directly from General Lee, to report "without loss of time," to Gen. Beauregard. We were soon ready and on the march. The men were in excellent plight and soon it was known along the lines that Petersburg was in danger; and this influence was electric, for we all love Petersburg, and I have often heard it said in the brigade, that they had rather fight for Petersburg and Weldon than any other places in the Confederacy. I suppose that the brigade has imbibed some of this veneration for noble "little Petersburg," from their gallant commander, Gen. Matt. Ransom, who has frequently said, that should there ever be a battle around Petersburg, he trusted that his brigade might participate. The only regret that we have is that he was not with us.

Marching all Wednesday night, we arrived at Petersburg Thursday morning very early. We were ordered in a double-quick to the front lines, at their intersection with the Baxter road, and placed in position under a very heavy fire of artillery and infantry enfilading us from the left of the front entrenchments, which had been taken by the enemy on the night previous.

In placing the brigade in position, Captain John C. Pegram, A. A. G., fell mortally wounded. He was a brave, generous and noble man, combining in him elements of the gentleman and officer that are rarely met with even in our army. From the day that the brave Bartow fell upon the first battle ground of Manassas to the present time, there has not fallen any soldier who more gallantly died than did Capt. Pegram. The brigade feels his loss deeply.

We held this line on Thursday. That evening late, the enemy charged our lines, only engaging in our front the 24th North Carolina regiment, commanded by Maj. Love, and were handsomely repulsed. They charged right up to the works, but not being able to pierce the 24th, they threw down their arms and surrendered. We rested on our arms quietly Thursday night, though the left of our army was constantly engaged in heavy sharpshooting.

Soon Friday morning I was aroused from a deep sleep, worn almost out from fatigue, by loud cheering of the enemy on our left, but waited patiently, anticipating every moment to hear a responsive yell of defiance from our Southern boys; but soon stragglers and immediately after large bodies of our army were seen rapidly retiring from the left, saying that the enemy had taken the left of our lines.

This some attribute to the weakness of the lines held by Maj. Gen. Bushrod Johnson's old Brigade, (Tennessee) but officers in that Brigade affirm that there was an open interval on their left, entirely unoccupied, into which the yankees crept and filed immediately in their rear, thereby necessitating their retreat.

The only alternative for us, was to form line in rear, and facing to the enemy, as they were now seen charging up our captured works; which we did in perfect order, and awaited their arrival; but they did not attack our new line.

The 24th, regiment lost considerably in killed and wounded in leaving the intrenchments, and the 25th North Carolina lost some. Our new line held by us on Friday, was unattacked during the day, but we were exposed to some shelling.

Friday night at 8 o'clock we received orders to support Gen. Wise's Brigade on our left, as the yankees were sorely pressing it. We moved off immediately, but upon arriving in rear of the position held by this Brigade, no one being there to inform us of its retreat, Col. Faison, commanding the Brigade, threw forward some scouts and soon ascertained that their works were held by the enemy. The Brigade was then ordered to retake them. Every thing depended upon the charge of this Brigade, and the men mindful of their Plymouth reputation, and thinking of the sufferings to be entailed on the citizens of Petersburg should the enemy break our lines, were determined to conquer or perish in the attempt. They dashed forward with a yell and the yankees were soon dislodged, though we lost heavily in so doing.

We captured about four hundred prisoners, with two stands of colors; the prisoners we took stating that their two regiments were all killed or captured. This was a brilliant charge and should rank Ransom's Brigade side by side with Gordon's noble Brigade, Ramseur's and some others of Lee's army which have immortalized themselves upon the blood-stained fields of Spotsylvania Court House.

It would be doing great injustice, were I not to include the 22nd South Carolina regiment in this charge. They sustained the well-earned reputation that has been characteristic of South Carolina troops since the inauguration of hostilities.

In this charge Col. J. C. Jones, of the 35th N. C. regiment, and Capt. Blackwell of the same, were both killed. Col. Jones won immortal renown in the Plymouth fight, and again distinguished himself in the charge of his regiment at the Ware Bottom Church, and sealed his fate in the last glorious charge of Ransom's brigade. He was a good soldier and true christian, and his memory, together with the brave Blackwell, will be embalmed in the hearts of all the members of this brigade who knew their estimable qualities. Col. Jones' own regiment laments his loss even as a mother "mourns over her first born." I have never seen anything equal to the devotion of his men for him.

Lieut. Col. Bryson, of the 25th N. C., also acted very well, displaying his usual coolness in the charge of his regiment, though he was wounded very early in the action, but not dangerously hurt. Maj. Love, when his regiment on Friday morning was forced to fall back, displayed traits of soldierly ability that won the admiration of all who saw him, and showed himself a brave and efficient officer.

After making the above charge, we were ordered back to a new line, which we now hold, having been several times assaulted in our position by the enemy, but with no effect upon our lines. I believe I utter the sentiment of every true soldier around Petersburg, when I say that the yankees will have to charge through scenes yet unknown to them, before they take Petersburg. We have made up our mind, to die, if there need be, in the cause of her hospitable inhabitants, and may we soon be able, by the assistance of Divine Providence, to expel these miscreants from before her gates and let the busy scenes of merchandise and the gleeful notes of children's happy tones once again resound through streets now only reverberating with the roar of cannon.

"JUSTITIA."

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For the Confederate.

## "The Cloven Foot in Granville."

As candidate Holden has been kind enough to volunteer his counsel to the benighted voters of Granville, under the above caption, I will notice some of his positions. He sets out by pronouncing the ticket of Taylor, Amis, Lanier and Dr. Young, a full blown destructive ticket. Now, what are the facts? As to Charles Taylor, in by-gone years he was what Holden would call a Democrat of the straitest sect—was a Union man up to the time of Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men to subjugate the South; then it was he abandoned the Union and took sides with the South. He has contributed liberally of his means for the support of the cause; he has given two, if not three promising sons to the cause, one of which fills a patriot's grave, and another is a cripple for life. As to himself, being a man of large family, and somewhat advanced in life, he has not gone into the service himself, for the best of reasons, he has done more good at home than he could have done in the ranks, and has done his full share in supporting the families of our brave defenders.

And who is Col. Amis and what are his antecedents? Col. Amis is not unknown to fame. He has been a Whig from his earliest manhood, has frequently represented the county in the Legislature, in which body he has always been considered one of its most useful members. By his untiring industry, together with his fine talents, no man who has ever represented this county has had more influence in that body. He was a member of the Convention, and voted with the immaculate Holden for the secession of the State. He was elected two years ago to the last Legislature; in fact, he has filled every position he has ever occupied with credit to himself and honor to his county.

And what about Mark Lanier? He has never dabbled in politics, but has been a quiet voter on the Whig ticket ever since he was twenty-one. Is now well advanced in years, is a lawyer of splendid attainments, whose straight-forward honesty has never been questioned, and was a stronger Union man, if possible, than either Taylor or Amis; in fact was amongst the last, if not the very last Union man in the county.

As to Dr Young, he has shown his faith by his works. He quit perhaps the most lucrative practice of any physician in this part of the State, and has been doing surgeon's service in the army for more than three years.

And these are the men who are denounced by this self-nominated candidate as "Destructives." O, shame, where is thy blush? And why are they so denounced? simply because they are not in favour of Holden for Governor. But the people of Granville know them to be true to the cause of the South; they know another thing, that they are thoroughly opposed to the election of Holden, and will either elect them, or some other gentlemen of similar views. What are the facts? About two months ago, it was understood that two of the old members were in favour of Holden for Governor; but after casting around a spell and finding which way the current was setting, the scales suddenly fell from their eys and they are now marvellous good Vance men. There is another individual who attended a meeting of the substitute men in Oxford, and made a speech and who spoke words of learned length and thundering sound, and it is understood is a candidate for Legislative honors and to keep out of the enrolling officer's clutches. He was at that time said to be in favour of Holden; but not so now, not a bit of it; he is at this time, *par excellence*, a Vance man. The fact is, there has been some dozen or more gentlemen spoken of as candidates, not one of whom is in favour of Holden.

The course of the old members in the last Legislature, in voting to exempt young magistrates and militia officers, has displeased a large majority of the people of this county Hence it is we are in favour of taking up a different set of men. As to Holdenism, there is but little of the article in this county, and it is growing "small by degrees and beautifully less." By the way, I see that Holden denies the statement of Hampton and others in their cetificates. I have no doubt hundreds of gentlemen have heard him use the same, or similar remarks, at or about that time, one of which I will now refer you to; the gentleman is W. H. Smith, sheriff of Person county, who heard Mr. Holden, in the month of January or February last, in Raleigh, and when advocating a Convention, make the unequivocall declaration that North Carolina would call a Convention and be out of the Confederate Union in less than six months. And this is the man who sets himself up for Governor of North Carolinia, and takes upon himself to denounce every one who does not support him, as a Destructive Was ever such impudence seen or heard of, I don't believe there will be two hundred Holden votes polled in this county. The needle is not truer to the pole, than a certain class of place.—hunters are to the principle of quitting the cause of a weak candidate. TAR RIVER.

Berea, Granville county, June 17th.

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VIRGINIA.—Virginia, says the Sumter (S. C.) *Watchman*, bares her beautiful besom to the arrows of the mighty and receives again the full shock of battle. She sends forth no wail of anguish, nor voice of murmuring and complaint. Though her hills are shaken by hostile cannon, and her valleys are made red with blood of her slain, she still bears her crest erect, and hurls defiance at the foe. And if any State has ever earned immortality by the concentration of all its energies to a noble struggle, Virginia has done so. The fourth year of the war finds her soil still the battle-ground on which mighty hosts contend, and yet her people quail not; and she is writing for herself in glorious deeds, a history where every page will be illustrious and worthy of herself.

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FROM SUFFOLK AND VICINITY.—Raiding parties, says the Christian *Sun*, are going out in every direction from Suffolk, robbing the farmers of horses, provisions, etc. Butler has issued orders to have all the horses taken in Nansemond, Isle of Wight and Gates county, N. C., so as to prevent the making of crops. A party came into Suffolk last Friday, with 114 horses and mules taken from their owners. Another party was at Chuckatuck, and captured Dr. Wm. T. Jordan, of the Signal Corps, and a citizen, carrying them off. Great distress and consternation pervades the whole section of country now given up to the ravages of the cruel enemy.


## NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!

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| First Dixie Reader, | | 76 |
| The Dixie Spelling Book—in press, | | |
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—One third off to the trade.

The following Books are published at various places in the Confederacy:

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| Les Miserables Fantine, | 3 00 |
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| " " St. Dennis, | 3 00 |
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| The Bohemian, | 1 25 |
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### SCHOOL BOOKS.

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| Hunten's Piano Forte Instructor, | 3 00 |
| Lander's Arithmetic, | 2 00 |
| Bingham's Latin Grammar, | 4 00 |
| Primary Geography, | 2 00 |
| York's English Grammar, | 2 00 |
| First Book in Composition, | 2 00 |
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| First Dixie Reader, | 75 |
| Wesleyan Catechism No. 1, | 25 |
| Wesleyan Catechim, No. 2, | 75 |
| Capers' Catechism, | 50 |
| Sermon Catechism, | 50 |
| Biblical Catechism, by Lansdell. | 75 |

### MILITARY WORKS.

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| Gilham's Manual, | 10 00 |
| Army Regulations, | 6 00 |
| Evolutions of the Line, | 5 00 |
| Wheeler's Cavalry, | 7 00 |
| Napoleon's Maxims of War, | 1 25 |
| Bayonet Exercise and Skirmish Drill, | 1 25 |
| The Volunteer's Hand-book, | 1 25 |
| School of the Guides, | 1 25 |
| General Orders, | 6 00 |
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| Rebel Songster, | 1 00 |
| Confederate Flag Songster, | 1 00 |
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N. B.—Those ordering books by mail should send an extra ten cents on the dollar, for postage.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
May 4-tf Raleigh, N. C.


STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, PITT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1864.

Henry Sheppard, Adm'r of Jos. A. Williams, dec'd vs. Distributers of Jos. A. Williams, deceased. } Petition to divide Slaves.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION of the Court, that R. E. Foreman and wife, defendants in this case, are non-resident of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Confederate*, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, to appear and answer, &c., at the next Term of this Court, or judgment *pro confesso* will be granted against them.

GEO. A. DANCEY, C. C. C.

june 8-12-w6t

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### COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, AS A runaway, on the 5th of May, a negro woman, who says her name is SALLY BRYANT, and that she was raised in Jones county, by Jo. Finch. She had on when committed a red cotton dress. She is about 25 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, slender, color black, two upper front teeth out, and rather slow spoken. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

92-d1t&wtf

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NOTICE.—The Subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last Will and testament of Edwin S. Sanders, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 25th day of May, 1864.

JOHN W. HODGES, Executor.

ju 8-19-w4t*

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Notice.—Taken up and committed to the Jail of Catawba, a dark NEGRO man about fifty years of age. Said negro says his name is PLEASANT, and that he is the property of Hugh Carlyle and Geo. Henderson of Georgia.

A. J. HELTEN, Jailor.

Newton N. C. April 13th 1864. ap. 20 12-w6m

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CABARRUS County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1864.

M. M. Misenheimer, adm'r of D. C. Wilhelm, vs. A. M. Wilhelm & others, } Petition to sell land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George Logan and wife Nancy, and A. M. Wilhelm are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Weekly Confederate for said defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the court house in Concord on the third Monday in July next, and show cause if any they have, why the lands described in the petition should not be sold according to the prayers of the petition.

Witness, Joseph Young, Clerk of our said Court at office in Concord, the third Monday in April, A. D. 1864. JOSEPH YOUNG, Clerk.

ma 4-w6t pr. avd. $36.

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### RUNAWAY SLAVE.

TAKEN up and committed to the jail of Guilford county, some time back, as a runaway slave, and who calls himself JOHN, and says he belongs to Mr. John Dancy, in Tarboro', Edgecomb county, N. C. He is black complected, five feet eight inches high, looks to be about 22 years old; will weigh about 145 lbs. He says he was hired out in the western part of N. C., when he runaway. He says he thinks he runaway last August. His clothes worn out and he nearly naked.

The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. A. BOON,
Sheriff of Guilford county.

May 16, 1864—w-17-tf


BOOK AND JOB WORK Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.